

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



## NEWSPAPER

No. 39.—VOL. II.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1856.

[PRICE TEN CENTS.]

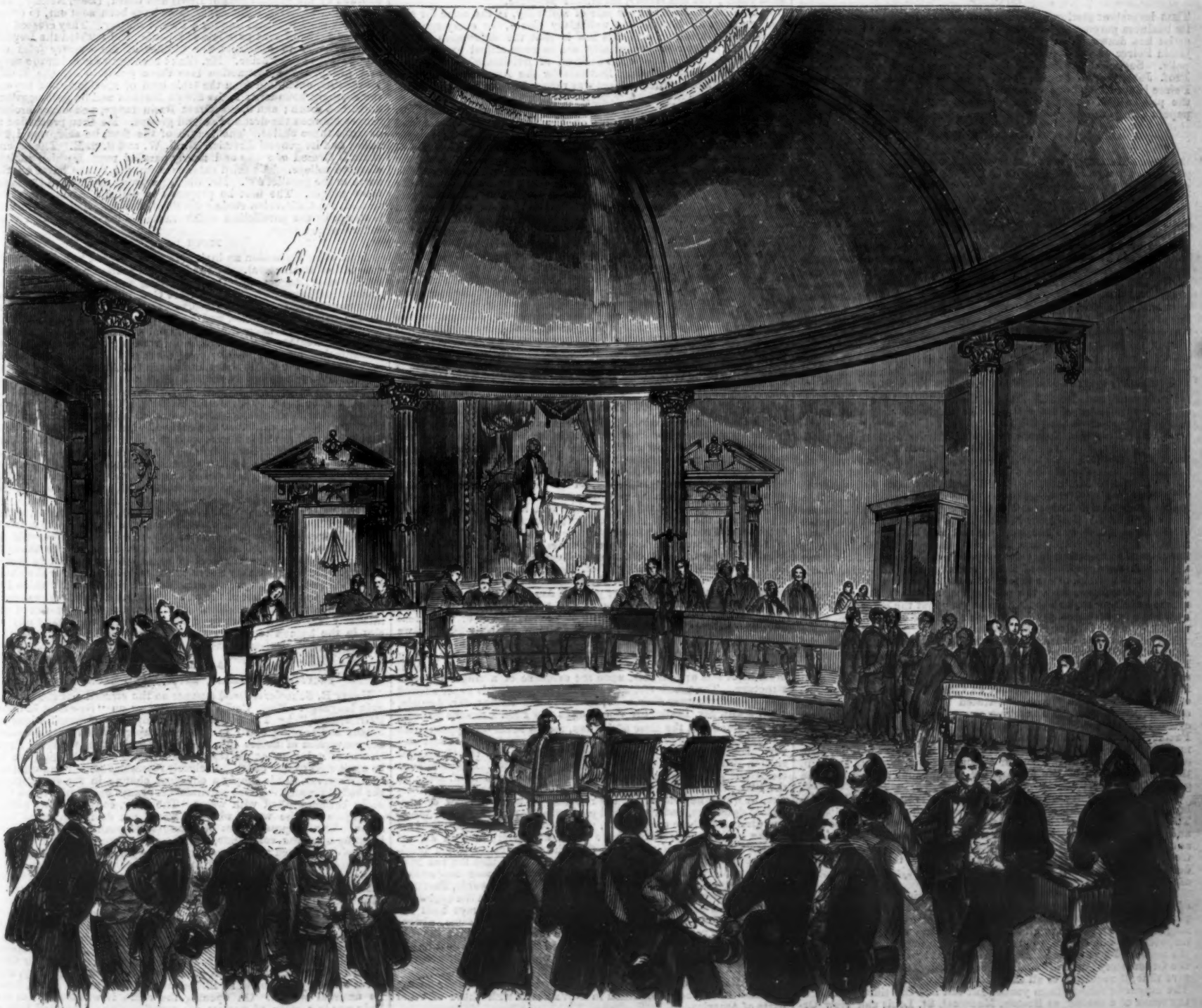
### THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Our Republican institutions are founded upon the broad and comprehensive principle, that "the people are capable of self-government." This proposition implies not only that the people have the capacity to attend to their political institutions, but also pre-supposes, that they have a determination to see that they are governed faithfully and well, holding their public servants to strict accountability for their conduct, rewarding those who are faithful, and punishing those who are derelict, or betray their trust. In the earlier days of our history, it cannot be denied that we had a better race of men than the present in our national councils, and it is also true that the voters regarded their privileges with pride, and gave their suffrages only to responsible, conscientious men. In the times we refer to, it was especially the case that members of Congress were influenced by high and honorable notions regarding the dignity of their office and the responsibility of their stations, and their constituents were equally jealous and equally proud and exacting, satisfied only when their "servants" did their

whole duty to themselves and to the country at large. Here was an illustration of the proper working of a representative government, and so long as it existed, everything went on harmoniously, and there were laid, as a consequence, the foundations of that wonderful prosperity and profound internal peace which have heretofore characterized our national history. To the hopeful and the patriotic it would seem that, as our borders extended, as our population increased, as our moral power became more omnipotent, our representatives in Congress would feel additional dignity, and be awed into the most profound self-respect, because of the high responsibilities intrusted to them by a generous constituency. Alas! this is not the case. Each year of late has developed a lower grade of conduct and an inferior aggregate mind; and this has gone on until the Congress, the first session of which has just come to a close, has become proverbial for degradation, brutality, and self-contempt—its very name stinking in the nostrils of the people—an absolute terror to our well-disposed and conservative people. Will the voters in the coming

elections punish these brawlers, these rowdies? Will the voters select new men—gentlemen of higher character, and of conscientious, patriotic motives?—or will party drill, appeals to the passions, and utter indifference on the part of the constituencies, allow these enemies to liberty and our good name again to desecrate our national Capitol, and for another session of two years aid in undermining the pillars of our constitution, of firing the Ephesian dome of our dear bought liberties? The question is a solemn and a momentous one; and if in the pursuit of material wealth—if from supineness—if from utter indifference, the people fail to answer, then indeed is the future dark, and the abyss to which our national affairs are hastening is yawning at our feet.

For more than nine long months has Congress been in session. In all that time, it is not unguarded to say, that nothing positively interesting the welfare of the nation has been really regarded; if anything good has been accomplished, it was a result never anticipated, nor thought of in the logic of current events. One



SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.—THE SECTION OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, AND ASTRONOMY, MEETING IN THE SENATE CHAMBER, CAPITOL, ALBANY, N. Y.



subject, however, of vast importance has been constantly before both houses of Congress—and this is, the claims of Kansas to paternal care. A territory in helplessness has importuned for order—has asked for constitutional laws—desired assistance. What has been the result? Can the people of this country find any party that has conscientiously acted, that has labored with an eye single to correct the evils complained of, without regard to electioneering finesse, and the effect it would have on the approaching Presidential election. To us it would seem that all justice and all truth have been swallowed up in this unholy struggle, and the ultimate possession of patronage by the government has absorbed every faculty, paralyzed every disinterested effort to serve the country for the good of the country alone. At the eleventh hour, a proviso is attached to the army bill in the Lower House, and made the *sine qua non* of the passage of the bill. The great right arm of our national defenses rests upon a measure, which for months has been discussed in Congress, and yet has never had the proper expression in a well-framed act. The time for adjournment comes—the moment arrives—and the legislative power for the instant is dead, and our army, scattered over the frontiers of our vast Republic, is prospectively without pay—disorganized and lost. The President, once in his life, is prompt, and calls an extra session. Congress again lives; the army bill, with its appropriations, is before the national council; but there is no harmony between the two branches. The Senate and the House are as wide asunder as ever, and practically, for the moment at least, the Union is dissolved. It is the part of good citizens of all locations, of the North, South, the East and West, to contemplate this state of things with solemnity and with forbearance. The time has come when passion should not sway, when reason should assert her throne, when the people in fact should express their indignation upon their individual representatives, and by a hearty, thorough, and complete change in the character of our Congressmen, strike at the root of the evils which affect the country, and thus, as with a magic touch, relieve this great people of the weight which presses upon national fraternity, which, if not relieved, must eventually destroy the fairest government on the earth, and prostrate the dream of the patriot and friend of man everywhere, in the dread development that man is not internally good enough to enjoy liberty without abusing it; and that his capacity for self-government is but a dream of philosophers, a chimera of the wild man's brain.

#### SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

##### THE SECTION OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY, SENATE CHAMBER.

THIS important section of the Scientific Convention appropriated to its business purposes the Senate chamber of the Capitol, which an artist has drawn as an illustration. The chairman was Prof. Benjamin Peirce of Cambridge. Secretary, Prof. Chauvenet, of Annapolis. Sectional Committee, Dr. La Conte, of South Carolina; Prof. Johnston, of Conn.; Prof. Perkins, of New York. Prof. Peirce is permanent chairman of this section for the meeting, with the privilege of naming a new chairman from day to day. No papers being ready for presentation, the section adjourned.

##### PROF. PEIRCE'S PAPER.

At a later hour of the day, Prof. Peirce, of Cambridge, read before the general meeting a condensation of a very abstruse and curious paper, entitled "The Elements of Potential Arithmetic." Though exceedingly interesting, it was of course quite impossible to follow the eloquent reader at more than a half sentence distant. The drift of the paper was to show that inasmuch as, if we have the power to make a world, we should be under the necessity of making very much such a world as this is, it is evident that the world was created by an intellect similar to ours. The Professor illustrated his doctrines by a reference to the doctrine of numbers as taught by Pythagoras, whose ideas, by the way, it was not suspected that we are by any means in full possession of. Allusion was also made to the doctrine of numbers as held by the philosophers of the East, even now; and the sentiment expressed that though there was an infinite deal of fancy in it all, there might be some truth, which it was our business to ferret out.

Prof. Stephen Alexander treated of a possible modification of the methods of ascertaining the density of the Earth. The next paper was by John Patterson of Albany, and was altogether mathematical; a third paper, by Prof. Horsford, of a similar character.

Professor Alexander discoursed of the Moon, and the relative age of different portions of its surface. He exhibited diagrams of the moon, in comparison with the Eastern Hemisphere of the earth, and went on to show that the moon had undoubtedly been subjected to convulsions similar to those which had occurred on the earth, the white objects which are observed upon its disk being evidently the matter thrown up by the convulsions which had disturbed its surface. Professor Mitchell inquired if Mr. Alexander had observed upon the moon's surface appearances like a lake and a river? Professor Alexander had observed them; they were once fluid, but are now cooled lava. Professor Mitchell noted the peculiar appearance of the river, which was one hundred and fifty miles long, and tunneled a hill, disappearing and then reappearing. He would not be understood as asserting that there were actually lakes and rivers up above, but the appearance of things was so much like them, that if he were transported to the moon, with his knowledge of the earth, with his telescopes, with the privilege of observing this mundane sphere from thence, he should certainly say that the lakes and rivers here were appearances precisely similar to those of the moon, when viewed from the Cincinnati hill, for instance.

Mr. Alvah Clark described a new method of measuring Celestial Arcs, which was warmly indorsed by Professor Peirce as introducing an improvement of great use to astronomers, enabling them to manage telescopes with remarkable facility. Mr. William C. Redfield, of New York, offered a paper on various cyclones or typhoons of the North Pacific Ocean, illustrated by a chart, showing their cause of progression. This memoir comprised notices of some thirty cyclones of violent character in the trade-wind latitudes of the North Pacific. Mr. Redfield noticed the relations of the cyclones to the monsoons and trade-winds of the Pacific; and he remarked, also, on the universality of the laws of cyclonic progression and action in the lower portion of the atmosphere, throughout the oceans and geographic zones.

The new instruments for the Dudley Observatory have been delayed, from unavoidable causes, much longer than was anticipated. The great meridian circle, now nearly finished at Berlin, will be here and mounted in a few weeks. The transit instrument is now finished and on its way. Both of these were, by the contract made by Dr. Gould, to have been delivered before the first of this month. The delay of the former was occasioned by some defect in the first casting of the axis.

The observatory building has required enlarging for the reception of an instrument of so much larger size than was at first contemplated. The clocks, chronograph, barometers, thermometers and magnetic apparatus, have all been received, and will be open to your inspection. The clocks, to give us time here during our meetings, are regulated by the meetings, are regulated by the instruments in the Observatory; and when all our arrangements are perfected, will give time, if required, to all the railroads diverging from this city. The magnetic current from yonder hill can tick the time, correct to the tenth of a second, at Boston, Montreal, St. Louis and New Or-

leans. Science shall thus point the way to secure to the works of man something of that system and order which pervade the works of God; and in contributing largely to the business facilities of the age, shall lessen greatly the hazards of human life.

We acknowledge the great obligations which science and its votaries owe to the public Press, and I am desired, in conclusion, for the purpose of securing accuracy in the published accounts of the proceedings of this Association, to request that the reporters who may attend the meetings from day to day, will submit their reports, for correction, to those who have taken part in the proceedings, before sending them to press. In no public proceedings can accuracy be more desirable, and more difficult to be secured by a spectator than in matters of science.

In repeating the cordial greeting with which I am charged, I beg leave to assure the members of the Association of the pleasure their presence affords to our citizens, and of the sincere wish of the latter, that the visit of the former to our city may be made as agreeable to themselves as it will be useful to the great cause to which it will be devoted.

The officers of the Convention were reported as follows: President, Professor James Hall, of Albany; Permanent Secretary, Joseph Lovering, Cambridge; General Secretary, B. A. Gould, Jr., Cambridge; Treasurer, A. L. Elwyn, Philadelphia; Professor John Torrey, New York; Professor Wolcott Gibbs, New York; Professor Wm. B. Rogers, Boston; Mr. Wm. P. Blake, Washington; Professor Benj. Peirce, Cambridge; Professor Wm. Chauvenet, Annapolis; Professor A. D. Bache, Washington; Professor Jeffries Wyman, Cambridge; Professor John L. La Conte, South Carolina; Professor James H. Coffin, Pennsylvania; Sir Wm. E. Logan, Montreal; Professor Alexis Caswell, Providence.

##### SECOND DAY.

The first paper read was by Dr. C. F. Winslow, relating the incidents of a visit to the Volcano Kilauea, and to the recent eruption of lava from the summit of Mauna Loa, Hawaii. The paper was admirably and eloquently written. The people enjoyed its picturesque descriptions, the *savans* meantime deeply appreciating some novel theories which seemed to grow very naturally out of the observations recorded. The scientific points raised by the reading of this paper were discussed by Mr. Vaughan, Professor Dana, and others at considerable length.

J. E. Gavit, Esq., then called the attention of the Convention to some living garpikes captured in Lake Ontario, which Prof. Agassiz pronounced of great interest from the fact that they formed a living link between the fishes that at one time alone occupied the waters of the earth—but of which almost no other types remain—and the fishes of the present era. Dr. Smallwood, of Canada, was introduced, and read a paper on "A peculiar condition of the atmosphere on the 23d of May, 1856." Dr. Hare, Mr. Redfield and Prof. Smallwood had something to say about tornadoes occurring after forest fires. Dr. Horsford, of Cambridge, read a paper regarding ammonia in the air, and stated that the quantity was not governed by the winds in the manner which was formerly stated. Prof. C. F. McCay read a paper on the "Law of Human Mortality;" his conclusions were as follows, founded upon comparisons of English, French, German, Swiss, Dutch and American tables:

1. The rate of mortality invariably increases from youth to old age.
2. This rate is continually accelerated even in a higher ratio than in geometrical progression.
3. In early manhood, the rate does not differ much from a slow arithmetical progression.
4. There are no crises or climacterics at which the chances for life are stationary or improving.
5. There are no periods of slow and rapid increase succeeding each other; but one steady, invariable progression.
6. The law, though not the rate of mortality, is the same for city and country, for healthy and unhealthy places, for every age and country and locality; and this law is that the differences of the logarithms of the rates of mortality are in geometrical progression.

In the evening session, Prof. Steiner, of Baltimore, tendered an invitation from the American Institute for the Association to meet next in Baltimore, which subject was referred to the Standing Committee.

In the Geological Section, the first paper read was by Prof. A. Winchell, and entitled "Notes on the Geology of Middle and Southern Alabama." Prof. Dawson followed with a very able paper on "Parallelism of Rock Formations in Nova Scotia with those of other parts of America." Prof. Joseph Henry read a paper on the "Acoustics of Public Buildings;" a subject which he treated with great success at the meetings in Washington and Providence. He reviewed very succinctly the peculiarities of ancient architecture, and held that every vestige of old architecture should be preserved with scrupulous care. He then proceeded to treat of modern edifices. While the principles of sound, he said, have been studied with care for a half century, these principles have but rarely been applied to the construction of rooms intended for public purposes. What is wanted is, a combination of scientific knowledge, the results of careful investigation, the highest practical skill in determining the question of the application of acoustic principles to public buildings. Prof. Bache had some notes on the progress made in the Coast Survey in the "Prediction of Tides," communicated by authority of the Treasury Department. The Professor explained the methods employed in the Coast Survey for the reduction of the tidal observations of the coast, and especially of the tides of Boston harbor, of which there was a long series of observations. The different tidal theories showed the same forms from the correctness derived from the varying positions of the moon and sun.

##### THIRD DAY.

The Convention remained but a few moments in general session before dividing into sections. In the Geological Department almost the whole time was occupied in the discussion of mooted points, especially concerning animal remains. Notwithstanding the probable fact that few even of the naturalists present were able to appreciate all the arguments adduced, or to separate the entirely new from facts already familiar to some present, the crowded Assembly chamber preserved marked attention and listened with interest. The titles of the papers upon which the discussions were based were as follows: Proofs of the Protzoic Age of some of the altered rocks of Eastern Massachusetts, from Fossils recently discovered, by Wm. B. Rogers. On Carboniferous Reptiles, by Jeffries Wyman. In the course of the morning Prof. Rogers commented eloquently upon Prof. Dawson's paper on the parallelism of rock formation in Nova Scotia with those of other parts of America, showing, by many illustrations, that the parallelism is still more remarkable than had been stated. Prof. Wyman's paper was considered as of very great importance. Prof. Agassiz said, that in view of it, he felt that we must reconsider *ab ovo* all our evidence as to the identification and classification of all animal remains, and cautioned paleontologists in view of the description presented, not to determine that a fossil must be of this or that sort, upon the evidence of a single point of structure. The proofs adduced by Prof. Rogers in his paper excited a sharp and vigorous discussion, in which the author, Mr. Agassiz, Prof. Hunt, Mr. Leslie, Sir Wm. Logan and Prof. Emmons joined.

Prof. Bache, at the close of the day, read a paper on Approximate Cotidal Lines, being further results of the United States coast survey. He illustrated by diagrams and formulae. In the Geological section Profs. Emmons and Dana occupied the time. Prof. Emmons treated of the valuable North Carolina fossils, and Prof. Dana on the Plan of Development in the Geological History of North America, in which he pointed out the relations between the law of geological dynamics, and the special geological history of this continent, and arrived at these conclusions, viz.: that the extent and positions of the oceanic depressions have some way determined in a great degree the features of the land; that the same cause which originated one impressed peculiarities on the other; that the two have had a parallel history through past time, the oceanic depressions tending downward, the continents upward; in other words, that they have both been in progress with mutual reaction, from the beginning of the earth's refrigeration. The continents have always been the more elevated land of the crust, and the oceanic basins, always basins on the more depressed land. We thence learn that the profounder features of the earth were marked out in the earliest beginnings of geological history, and that the whole subsequent progress has been a working on this basis.

Prof. Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal, read a paper on the Parallelism of Rock Formation in Nova Scotia with those of other parts of America.

##### FOURTH DAY.

After reading an invitation from the State Agricultural Society to visit its rooms in the new Geological Hall, an animated discussion followed with regard to weights, measures and coinage, in which Dr. Gibbon, Dr. Hare, Prof. Bache and Prof. McCulloch took a part. The first paper in the Natural History section was on the geographical position of the fossil elephant, and other mammals of North America, by Dr. Foster. Prof. Hall made some remarks on the geology of the upper valley of the Mississippi. J. F. Leslie next read a paper on the Geology of the Broad Top Coal Region in Central Pennsylvania.

##### ZOOLOGICAL.

The Association having divided into three bodies—the new section being devoted to the consideration of Zoology, Botany and Ethnology—a great deal of business was got through with. In the Ethnological division papers were read by Dr. Weinland on the Names of Animals, with reference to Ethnology, and by Professor Haldeman on "The Relations between Chinese and Indo-European Languages." Prof. Agassiz gave an interesting exposition of his views on the Development of Animal Life in support of his theory of Embryology. He traced the origin of animal life to the egg, showing, by numerous illustrations, that the result of frequent observations proves all animals to have originated from the egg; and that from the lowest to the highest, the egg has the same general appearance. The growth of the egg is analogous to the growth of plants, and the egg is at first but a particle of fat, which subsequently undergoes a series of changes.

##### ORNITHOLOGICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL.

In discussing the questions of Natural History and Ethnology, which grew naturally out of the papers of Dr. Weinland and Prof. Haldeman, the ethnological members indulged in generalizations and were not behindhand in facetiae. Dr. Gibbon, of North Carolina, who is not averse to telling a good story whenever a convenient opportunity occurs, was eloquent upon ornithological peculiarities with especial reference to hens, chickens and ducks. He had bestowed much attention, he said, upon the early steps in life of these interesting animals,—had, according to his own account, been present when the first feeble peep was uttered, and had watched with the utmost anxiety the growth of the chicken instinct. As a consequence, he had picked up many curious facts. One of these facts was that an infant duck, hatched into being under the friendly wing of a motherly hen, seems to labor under difficulty in acquiring a knowledge of hen-language. The *chuck* of her foster-mother is stranger to the young duckling than the *quack* of web-foot. So young duck goes waddling about in a state of incertitude, unable for some days to understand what Mother Hen means. Presently, however, a dim perception of the state of affairs appears to steal over the duckling intellect, and a tempting morsel is not refused when offered. It is very like an English child with a French nurse, this duck and hen business, says Dr. Gibbon.

##### PLANETARY.

A further investigation of the forms, magnitude, mass and orbit of the Asteroids, by Prof. Alexander, demonstrated the utility of Richmond's Analogy. A paper by Mr. Elisha Foote and wife was read, to determine the heat of the sun's rays. The lady was complimented by Prof. Henry, in whose behalf he appeared. The net result of the experiments appeared to be, that the sun acted with equal power upon thermometer bulbs coated with black, and those exposed without covering. Mr. W. P. Blake, Geologist of Williamson's Pacific Railroad Expedition, offered a paper on Orography of the Western portion of the United States. He said that until quite recently but little was known of the vast territory lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific—nothing, in short, but the glimpses afforded by the explorations of Lewis and Clark, Long, Nicollet, and Fremont. Latterly, eight expeditions have been sent out, to determine the most practical line for a Pacific railway. They crossed the country near different parallels of latitude, and enabled the Department of War to construct five profiles of the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Mr. Blake then drew attention to a map, and grouped the mountains into three groups—1st, the Rocky Mountains, extending from the table land of Mexico to and beyond the northern boundary; 2, the Sierra Nevada and its prolongations north and south; and 3, the Great Basin range, and other broken ranges between the first and second groups. He then proceeded to describe these chains. The length of the first, he said, was 1,400 miles, and its general direction N. W. and S. E. The second chain is formed of many and nearly parallel ranges, which inclose elevated valleys. The third extends from the Snake River on the north to the parallel 40°. Mr. Blake proposed new names for these three ranges. The first he proposed to call the Anahucian; the second, the Californian chain; the third, the Arctean chain. One is struck by the parallelism which these chains exhibit with each other and the coast.

##### FIFTH DAY.

After some discussion an invitation was accepted to hold the next convention at Montreal. In the Physical section papers were read by Professor Rogers, on "Ozone," giving the results of some important investigations. By Professor Gould, description of the new instruments for the Dudley Observatory. By Professor Alexander, on the nebula hypothesis, and by Charles A. Schott (through Professor Bache) on magnetic inclination and declination. In the section of Geology Mr. J. D. Whitney read a paper on instances of stratification, and Dr. Newberry, of Cleveland, introduced some observations on the fossil fishes and reptiles of Linton, Ohio. In the Zoological section papers were read on the supposed Runic inscriptions from the coast of Maine, by A. C. Hamlin. Animal development, the embryo, by Professor Agassiz. The value of physical conformation as an element of ethnological science, by Daniel Wilson. Dr. Hamlin exhibited the casts of what he supposed to be a Runic inscription which occurs upon the island of Monnegon off the coast of Maine. The inscription looked to the naked unantiquarian eye like the work of a leading schoolboy, who only knows some of the angular letters of the alphabet, and reproduces them at his leisure with consummate awkwardness upon his slate, the A's, the M's, and the I's being decidedly the favorites. Dr. Hamlin rehearsed briefly the story of the visit of the Lief, the Fortunate, about the year 1000, with thirty-five companions in search of those lands which Bjarné said he had seen of the expedition of Thorwald in 1004, and of Karlsefue's search for the lost Torhall. He thought these inscriptions were the work of some ignorant and idle sailor Viking. He believed they never could be deciphered, for the characters were of that compound, complex and pointed class which indicate that they were not of the early Runic, and are always exceedingly difficult of interpretation. Dr. Wilson's paper provoked an intensely interesting debate upon the question of a diversity of species in the human family, in which Agassiz and Wilson took the affirmative, and Professor Dawson the negative.

##### SIXTH DAY.

##### SECTION OF ZOOLOGY, BOTANY AND ETHNOLOGY.

Henry R. Schoolcraft read a paper on the structure of the Algonquin language. Prof. Coffin read a paper on "So-called Human Petrifications," by Traill Green. Descriptions of petrifications of human bodies often occur in the newspapers, which fully describe the conversion of bodies into antipocers and not into stone. Prof. G. was of opinion that all the supposed cases of petrification are to be attributed to this cause. It closely resembles stone to an unpracticed observer, but is simply a chemical change in the elements of the body in water. These petrifications always occur only when the coffin becomes filled with water. The body, converted into adipocere floats on the water, which it would not do if converted into stone. The supposed cases of changes of position in the grave, bursting open the coffin lids, turning over, crossing of limbs, &c., formerly attributed to the coming to life of persons buried, who were not dead, is now ascertained to be due to the same cause. The chemical change into adipocere and the evolution of gases, produce these movements of dead bodies. A specimen portion of a human body converted into adipocere, taken from a grave last year, was then exhibited to the Section. Prof. Horsford added some corroborative facts. Adipocere, he thought, was little else than animal fatty matter. He related a case where the bones of an infant were said to have been converted into phosphorus, and exhibited some specimens. Prof. Shaffer stated that the body of a lady was interred near Cincinnati in a moist, clayey place. She was taken up subsequently, and great difficulty was found in lifting the coffin out of the grave, from its unusual weight. On opening the coffin it was found that the body was in a state of perfect preservation—was converted into a



solid substance, giving a ringing sound when struck. Whether it was bone, or stone, or adipocere, there were various conjectures. But, unfortunately, no scientific man examined it competent to decide what the actual change was, before the body was re-interred. Prof. Agassiz gave the third of his series of papers on "Animal Development." It related to the "One-celled Animals," whose structure he described at length. He was of opinion that the class of animalcules known as Infusoria was not really a distinct class. Some of them are in fact plants, others are mere embryos of animals, and others still are mollusks. Prof. J. Dascomb read a paper on "The Influence of light and water on the direction of the Plumule and Radicle in the generation of Plants." Prof. Agassiz also gave a paper on "Viviparity and Oviparity" in animals. He argued that the distinction of being oviparous and viviparous does not indicate affinity or relationship between classes of animals.

## SUB-SECTION OF MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Prof. E. B. Elliott read a paper entitled "Process for deducing accurate average duration of life, present values of life annuities, and other useful tables involving life contingencies from returns of population and deaths, without the intervention of a general interpolation."

## SUB-SECTION OF PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND METEOROLOGY.

Dr. Wolcott Gibbs read a paper entitled "Researches on the American Cobalt Bases."

## SECTION OF GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.

Prof. A. H. Worthen exhibited the remains of fossil fish from the carboniferous limestones and coal measures of Illinois. Prof. J. S. Newberry read a paper on "Generalities of the Geology of Oregon and Northern California." Prof. Hall read a paper on the "Carboniferous limestone of the Mississippi Valley." "Geological Observations on the Philo-volcanic slope of the Mountains of Sonora near the Boundary, made under the direction of Major Emory," by Arthur Schott, followed next.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Royal screw steamship North American at Quebec, we are put in possession of four days' later European intelligence up to the 18th of August. From Great Britain we have no political news. The London papers are discussing some mysterious French scandal, for lack of something better. The French have gained another victory in Algeria. The Turkish medals to the French army were soon to be distributed. The harvest had terminated in the south of France, and was proceeding in other quarters. It is pronounced magnificent in every part of the country north of the Garonne. Everything appears to be quiet in Spain. Espartero had taken amicable leave of the Queen. O'Donnell had not published the programme of his Ministry. The cholera is said to be raging in Madrid. The Emperor's coronation has been postponed until the 6th of September, according to one account, and the 7th according to another. The Russians have given notice of their readiness to give up Kars to the Turks, but still maintain their claim to the island of Serpents. It is rumored that Napoleon has sent a supplementary note to be inserted in the treaty to settle the point. We have dreadful accounts of the ravages of the cholera in Madeira. In Funchal alone there had been five thousand cases and fifteen hundred deaths, out of a population of 28,000. The commercial advices represent the cotton market as steady at former rates, the advices by the Niagara having had no effect. The panic in the breadstuffs market had been checked, and the tendency was upward. The money market had undergone no material change.

We have three days' later news than the above, brought by the steamship Niagara, which left Liverpool on the forenoon of the 16th of August. It is stated that the Persia made her outward trip in eight days and twenty-three hours. The political intelligence is not of the slightest interest. Louis Napoleon's fête day was celebrated August 15th with unusual splendor. There were rumors in Paris of an insurrectionary movement at Naples, and of an outbreak at Cadix, but neither were regarded as worthy of serious consideration. Russia has at last given up all claims to Kars and the Isle of Serpents. Schastopoul is to be rebuilt without delay. Marshal Pelissier has been created Duke of the Malakoff, with a pension of 100,000 francs. On the outward passage of the Canadian, from Quebec, Rev. Wm. Marsh, a passenger, drank by mistake a quantity of disinfecting fluid, which caused his death. The body was taken to Liverpool. In financial and commercial affairs there is no material change to notice. The money market continued tight, and American stocks dull. Consols are quoted at 95½ @ 96½. Cotton was inactive, but prices remained without alteration. The crops throughout Great Britain promised an average yield. Breadstuffs maintained the advance reported by the steamer North American. Provisions were dull.

BRITISH OFFICERS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.—The official columns of the *Moniteur* contain the names of nearly 400 officers and soldiers of the English army, and 140 officers and seamen of the English navy, who have been appointed to various grades in the Legion of Honor. In the list of knights, private soldiers, corporals and sergeants stand side by side with those of majors and lieutenant-colonels; and able seamen figure alongside their commanders and captains as recipients of the "Cross."

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

The brig *Monseratte*, from Cartagena, August 1st, arrived at this port August 26. She brings the employees of the New York and New Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company. The dredging machine of the company, which, together with its appurtenances, cost \$20,000, has been seized upon by creditors to satisfy claims amounting to about \$8,000. Bishop Revillo, one of the founders of New Granadian independence, died on the 28th of July, at the advanced age of 91.

We have intelligence from Nicaragua to August 9th. The revolutionary movement against Gen. Walker appears to be gaining ground. A large force from Guatemala and San Salvador occupied Leon, and with the return of the dry season some hard fighting may be looked for. It is reported that Walker's troops were deserting rapidly. The San Francisco papers, however, mention that three hundred men were to leave that city on the steamer of August 20th to reinforce the Nicaraguan army. Col. Salazar and several natives had been convicted of treason and shot. The British Consul at Leon, who was implicated in the treasonable designs of Salazar and his colleagues, had been dismissed. Accounts from Costa Rica state that another attempted insurrection had been suppressed. It is stated that a new Minister from Walker is on his way to this country as successor to Father Vilij, in the person of a young New Yorker, late a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Granada, and who being obliged by the state of his health to return home, has accepted the office of Ambassador for the more honor of the thing and the love of the cause, the state of Walker's treasury not allowing him to pay any salary, not even the weekly allowance for washing and grog, which is all that his military officers have ever received.

## MEXICO.

We have news from Vera Cruz to August 22. The Mexican government were keeping a keen eye upon the Tehuantepec expeditionists, suspecting them of filibustering designs. The country was as quiet as usual, except in the Northern States, where the Indians were committing fearful ravages, and Vidaurri had issued a proclamation, declaring the provinces under his control "free and independent of the despotic powers of Mexico." Under the pretence of chastising the savages, Vidaurri has in fact commenced another revolution against the general government, designing, if successful, to effect a dissolution of the Union, with the view of setting up an independent State, or possibly annexation to the United States. The movement was popular at Monterey, but along the frontier the greatest alarm prevailed.

Advices from British Guiana, dated at Demarara, July 29th, says the proposition to admit convicts from the neighboring British colonies, to be kept at the penal settlement on the Massarony, seems to be received with less opposition in the Court than it met with before. A resolution was passed by a majority of eight to six, with a view to such a step. A poll tax is about to be levied of two dollars on males and one dollar on females above sixteen years, from which \$50,000 are expected to be raised. It is one of the penalties imposed in consequence of the Orri riots, and is declared to be for the purpose of making more adequate provision for the maintenance of order, that is, to enable the government to augment the police.

THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.—Advices from Lawrence to the 17th of August mention that nearly 500 free State men marched upon what is called Col. Titus's camp, near Leecompton, on the preceding day, and took the party there assembled—twenty in all—prisoners. They defended themselves from the log houses some time, and wounded ten of the free State party, amongst them Captain J. W. Schombree, recently from Richmond, Ind., who, it is thought, cannot survive. Col. Titus is also badly injured. The injuries to the others are only slight. One hundred United States dragoons interfered to prevent an attack upon Leecompton, whereupon the free State men returned to Lawrence with their prisoners. Gov. Shannon, Major Sedgwick and Dr. Roderick, of Leecompton, went to Lawrence on the 17th to demand the release of the prisoners. After a conference it was agreed that when six of the free State prisoners held by the authorities were delivered up, the howitzers taken from Lawrence returned, and all the camps of armed pro-slavery men dispersed, the prisoners should be released. Intelligence from Kansas to August 20th states that Leecompton had not yet been attacked by Lane's party, although an attack was expected hourly. It is said that the free State men number two thousand strong in the territory, and are preparing to fortify Lawrence in case a retreat to any particular point becomes necessary. It is reported that four companies of United States troops are near Leecompton, and it is thought their presence will deter further attacks. The steamer David Tatum, from Missouri river, August 24th, brings the information that four hundred volunteers, from Jackson county, went into Kansas. Two hundred had been raised in Lafayette, and a large force was being raised in Clay. Lane's regiment was said to be fortifying in Wakarusa. Gov. Robinson and Mr. Brown, and other prisoners, were still in the custody of the United States troops. One hundred and twenty recruits, from Carlisle barracks, arrived at St. Louis August 24th, and were immediately forwarded to Fort Leavenworth; also several from Jefferson barracks—Gen. Smith having made a requisition for all the disposable force at that place.

Orders have been handed to the commanding officer at Fort Riley to have his troops in readiness for service.

Advices from the border counties state that 2,500 men were ready to enter Kansas on the 23d of August.

Four hundred of Gen. Lane's men were on the north side of the Kansas River for the purpose of intercepting those who may go to the relief of Leecompton. The *Lexington Express* of August 23d says that Gen. Smith has gone to Leecompton with a large body of troops. Gen. Richardson, in command of a large body of territorial militia, had gone to the north-western part of the territory, to cut off the retreat of Gen. Lane, should he attempt to escape. Wm. C. Hope, formerly of Kentucky, was shot and scalped, five miles from Leavenworth, on Wednesday last, by some Missourians from Clay County. He was left dead on the road. Companies of Missourians were crossing the river at Leavenworth into the territory on Friday and Saturday last. They were also concentrating at Westport and Kansas city. No demonstration had been made against Lawrence at the latest dates. The following, dated Lawrence, Kansas Territory, Aug. 23d, has been received at Chicago:

"The Quaker Mission, on the road from Westport to this place, was attacked by a band of Georgians yesterday. They plundered the place, taking all the horses they could find. They threatened and insulted the peaceful inmates, and said they would take some women there to their camp. The people of the Mission had to flee."

"Gov. Shannon made a treaty here a few days ago, by which there was an interchange of prisoners, and the gun captured from Lawrence in May last, was given up. This was done through the mediation of the dragoons and Shannon, and peace was supposed to be concluded. We heard that Missouri had raised some two thousand men to send. In the territory there are some eight hundred men and reinforcements have been sent for. If the Missourians come here to burn Lawrence there will be a fight."

## WEST INDIES.

Accounts from Guayama, Porto Rico, dated August 8th, state that the cholera had abated considerably at that place, but had unfortunately appeared in some other districts. Ponce was free from the disease. Some convalescents in Guayama had been carried off by the intervention of low typhoid fever. The conduct of Mr. Lind, Alcalde of Guayama, a son-in-law of Prof. Morse, and well known in the United States, is highly praised for his humane attention to the sick and dying. Trade was very dull. The growing sugar canes had been much benefited by heavy rains.

Galignani's *Messenger* says: An immense crowd was assembled on Tuesday afternoon, on the bridges and quays of the Seine, to witness the movements of a well-dressed man who was walking on the river between the Pont du Carrousel and the lock at the Mint, apparently with the greatest ease. He had each foot in a small triangular box, securely fastened with straps round his legs, and in his hands he carried a long balancing pole, similar to those used by rope dancers, except that at each end was attached a large inflated bladder. When getting off his balance, he dipped the end of the pole, and the resistance caused by the bladder touching the water restored him to his equilibrium.

The *Cork Constitution* states that a Miss H—, of Clonbrook, Queen's county, was to be married, on a certain day, to a Mr. H. L—. Another lover of the lady endeavored to prevent it by collecting a party of friends, who assisted him in locking the gate approaching to the lady's house. They also placed large stones in front to obstruct the passage of the jaunting-car; and, after completing their task, they lay in ambush awaiting the arrival of Miss H— and her friends. Having arrived on the time above-mentioned, and finding the approach barred against them, some of the party left the car to remove the obstacles presented to them, when the lady was pounced upon by the party of her former lover, and then a struggle ensued—the bridegroom's party endeavoring to retain her, and the other to carry her off. The conflict resulted in victory for W—. The former lover, who succeeded in placing the lady on a car, and in effecting his escape with his prize, neither of whom was heard of up to Wednesday last. The intended bridegroom had his countenance much damaged. The matter has come before the magistrates.

The following (says *Le Nord*) is a list of the festivities which the Russian court will give at Moscow: A ball in the palace called Granovitskaia Palace; a gala spectacle; a ball in St. Alexander's Hall in the Kremlin; a repast and festival given to the people by the Emperor; masquerade and supper at the palace; fireworks. Add to the above the balls of the Ambassadors, of the great nobles, of the Hotel de Ville, and the reader will have a faint idea of the pleasures awaiting the visitor to the ancient capital of the Czar. Dramatic artists are on the wing, and will contribute in no trifling measure to the general amusement. We read in the *Allemande*: "The programme drawn up for the ceremonies of the coronation by Councilor Guedeonoff, has been approved by the Emperor. There will be at Moscow, French, German, and Russian plays, and an Italian opera besides. A French company has obtained leave to build in this city a vast bazaar, for the sale of objects of art and articles of luxury. The goods which do not find a sale may be taken back to France on payment of export duty."

A fact which will give some idea of the splendor with which Prince Paul Esterhazy is to appear at Moscow is, says the *Cologne Gazette*, that each of the six horses, reserved exclusively for his personal use, is valued at from 8,000 forins, (the florin is worth something over 2f.) The cloth of his favorite horse is a tiger's skin, the edges of which are ornamented with brilliant, and on which his family arms are designed in diamonds. This luxury will be understood when we mention that the diamonds of the Esterhazy family represent a greater value than all its other property put together.

A GOOD DELIVERANCE.—Madame Augustine R—, a pretty blonde of from twenty to twenty-five years of age, embarked lately from Calais to Dover. Her invalid appearance excited the interest of the passengers, who felt great anxiety lest some sickness should bring on a crisis which evidently could not long be deferred. She crossed the straits, however, safely, and upon landing was placed in an armchair; and sails were held to her nose while an occasional groan went to the heart of all her travelling companions. On the wharf a custom house officer observed the disembarkation, and seemed to feel a warm interest in the pretty French woman. He approached and offered his assistance, informing her that he had some knowledge of medicine, and though the lady assured him that she felt much better, and begged to be carried immediately to an hotel, he protested that it could not be done without danger, and by his philanthropic authority she was taken to an apartment of the custom house and a midwife sent for. As the officer had foreseen, after begging to be released for a quarter of an hour, she was safely delivered of two pelvises, fifteen scars, seventeen pieces of lace, twelve pairs of silk stockings, forty-eight pieces of cotton, six reticules and forty-eight Lyons handkerchiefs. The mother and offspring are doing well.

## ARMY.

THE sentence of the Court Martial, suspending Major Marshall H. Howe from his command and pay (proper) for three months, for neglect, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in Minnesota, has been approved by the Secretary of War.

According to official dispatches from Gen. Smith, the disturbances in Kansas are greatly exaggerated. Col. Sumner has leave for a brief absence. He has not yet responded to the demand of the Secretary of War for explanations relative to his late military conduct.

## NAVY.

THE United States sloop of war *Cyane* sailed from Boston, August 26, on a cruise.

The following are the officers ordered to the frigate *St. Lawrence*, now preparing at the Norfolk navy yard to sail for the coast of Brazil as the flag ship of that station, viz.: Commodore, French Forest, commanding the squadron; Captain, J. B. Hull; Lieutenants, P. N. Murphy, J. H. Parker, J. Dorsey Read, H. C. Blake, W. P. Buckner; Master, W. H. Cheever; Fleet Surgeon, Samuel Barrington; Passed Assistant Surgeon, George Peck; Assistant Surgeon, Francis L. Galt; Purser, Samuel Forrest; Chaplain, T. R. Lambert; Passed Midshipmen, A. C. Izard, A. J. McCartney, William A. Kirkland, and William H. Dana; Midshipmen, R. E. Wallace, L. L. Phythian, William E. Evans, and George Shryock; Boatswain, William Smith; Gunner, Asa Curtis; Carpenter, William F. Leighton; Sailmaker, George Thomas. The officers named above have been ordered to report for duty on the 26th of September.

Com. Stewart has resumed his post as Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

## OBITUARY.

HON. JAMES MEECHAN died at Middlebury, Vermont, on the 23d of August, of congestion of the brain and lungs. Mr. Meechan was the representative from the First district of Vermont, in the present Congress. He was one of the most able men in the State, and was chosen a representative in 1848 to the Thirty-first Congress, and has been regularly elected to each succeeding Congress since that time. He had just received the Republican nomination for re-election. Information has been received at the Department of State, at Washington, from the United States Consul at Goshenburgh, of the death of Levi Ramsey, in the hospital at that place.

Alexander Carroll, Esq., one of the editors of the *Charleston Courier*, died about nine o'clock on the evening of the 21st of August, after a sickness of four days. The *Courier* notices his death in feeling terms. Mr. Carroll was born in England, whence he emigrated in 1840, and has since then been connected with the *Courier*. He was greatly esteemed in Charleston.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in the city last week was 567, which is eighty-four less than the number of the week previous. One death from yellow fever is reported—that of a laboring man who had been engaged on a lighter at Quarantine. Among the list of other cases, there is none demanding particular mention. The city was never in a more healthy condition at this season.

Col. John McArdie, of Albany, is now raising a regiment of volunteers for Gen. Walker, with which he proposes to sail early in September.

## SYNOPSIS OF NEWS.

The citizens of New York have remitted to the sufferers by the inundations in France the sum of ten thousand dollars, which, with the amount already forwarded by the French residents, is equal to 100,000 francs.

Mr. Geo. F. King, a member of the Senior Class of Princeton College, after remaining there a week, returned to his home in Enfield, Conn., and committed suicide by taking strychnine.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, the democratic candidate for Vice-President, has announced his intention to take the stump after the 1st of September. His bust is now being modelled by T. B. Jones, the eminent sculptor of this city, who went to Louisville for this purpose. He will speak at the Tippecanoe battle ground on the 3d of September, at Columbus on the 20th, and an effort will be made to get him at the meeting to be held at Cleveland on the 8th of October.

There was a bloody fight in the Twelfth ward, on Sunday night, August 24, between a white man named Gorman and a negro named Williams, in the course of which the former received wounds which will, in all probability, cause his death.

The clipper bark *Kate Cleather* sailed from Quebec on the 7th of July, and arrived in Liverpool on the morning of the 30th. She was detained fourteen of the twenty-two days in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, thus making the passage across the Atlantic in the extraordinary short space of eight days.

The leviathan steamer, now building on the Thames, England, (the *Great Eastern*), is expected at Portland, Me., in May next. Mr. Bevis, one of the directors of the Steamship Company, completed the arrangements last week, for the building of the wharf for her accommodation, which is to be furnished at the expense of the city.

The preparations being made in New Haven for a universal fireman's parade in that city promise to bring about the most imposing thing of the kind that ever took place in this country. Letters are being received almost every day from engine companies in all parts of the Union, promising to be present. The affair will occupy three days, September 4, 5, and 6.

The room of Colonel Smeltzer, at the City Hotel, Newark, N. J., was entered on Sunday night, August 24, by burglars, who robbed it of his pocket-book and gold watch. His pocket-book contained a few dollars in money and stock certificates to the amount of \$12,700, which, however, are useless to the thieves. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for the recovery of the property and the conviction of the robber.

The Vigilance Committee example is spreading. The people of St. Paul, Minnesota, held a public meeting recently, with the view to the adoption of summary measures for the extirpation of the gamblers, cut-throats and thieves who infest that city.

It is said of one of the shrewdest and wealthiest business men of the city of Washington—a gentleman now upwards of seventy years of age—that he has never set his foot in a railroad car, a steamboat, or a graveyard, and that he has never been so far from Washington as the city of Baltimore!

Messrs. Ketchum & Brother, of New York, have manufactured a beautiful thimble to be presented to Mrs. Fremont. It is made entirely of pure California metal, and cost about fifty dollars. On the sides are sculptured designs, among which the White House is prominent. On a shield is inscribed "Justice" and around the rim are the words, "Freedom, Free Speech and Fremont."

It is stated that the American State Council of North Carolina have determined to recommend all the lodges of the State to cast their votes for Buchanan instead of Fillmore.

It is said that Governor Wise, of Virginia, intends to declare any one who permits his name to go on a Fremont electoral ticket guilty of contemplated treason to the State.

"Father Sawyer," of Maine, as he is affectionately called, although a hundred years and several months old, it appears is not the oldest clergyman in New England. The *Manchester (N. H.) American* reports that Rev. Laban Ainsworth, Sr., pastor of the Congregational church, Jaffrey, New Hampshire, is now in his one hundred and third year, having been born July 17, 1754. He is the oldest graduate of Dartmouth College, and probably the oldest clergyman in the country.

Last week, a lunatic, named Pierce Kelly, confined in the Pittsburg, Pa., jail, told his keeper, when about being locked up in his apartment, that he would get out, "either above or below, he didn't much care, but he'd get anyhow." The keeper smiled at the remark, and closing the door, left Pierce to his meditations. A short time afterwards the lunatic was found perched on the roof of the house, working away at a spinning-wheel which he had contrived to carry up with him, and with the movements of which he seemed highly delighted. How he got out of his room is not known; but certain it is that he kept his word to the letter, smashing everything that interposed between him and liberty. He came down from the roof quietly, and has since remained in his room.

The pork warehouse of Messrs. Wilson, Eggleston & Co., in Cincinnati, was burned, August 24th. Loss \$25,000. Fully insured. Several small stores adjoining were also burned, but they were mostly insured.

Right Rev. Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, in his address to the Diocesan Convention, takes occasion to allude most touchingly to what he styles the unhappy perversion of his younger son to the Romish schism. "But he is the child," concludes the venerable Bishop, "of many tears and many prayers; and there is still hope that he may come to himself. That may be so, I humbly ask your fervent supplication."

A call has been signed by editors and the principal firms of New Orleans, to the number of a hundred, for a meeting to aid Southerners in Kansas.

The *St. Louis Republican* of Aug. 24, publishes a call signed by a large number of the most influential citizens of that city, for a public meeting, to consider the present situation of affairs in Kansas, and express the opinion of the people of St. Louis in connection therewith.

Is Fremont a Catholic? The Boston Catholic Pilot; Buffalo Catholic Sentinel, Catholic Herald and Catholic Instructor, Philadelphia, Catholic Mirror, Baltimore; Catholic Miscellany, Charleston; Catholic Standard; New Orleans; Catholic Telegraph, Cincinnati; Detroit Catholic Vindicator, Freeman's Journal, New York; Irish News, New York; Irish American, New York; Leader, St. Louis; Pittsburg Catholic; Truth Teller, New York; St. Louis Evening Leader—all support Buchanan for the Presidency.

Up to the 17th of August, only thirty-eight bales of new cotton had been received at New Orleans thus far this season, while at the same date last season the receipts had reached eleven hundred and ninety-three bales.

A race between the six-oared boats Robert Emmett and Unknown came off on Charles river, Boston, August 21st. The race was witnessed by many thousand spectators, and it was pronounced the most closely contested that ever took place in those waters. The Emmett took the lead from the start and kept it during the entire race, winning by about two boat-lengths. The distance rowed was six miles, and the time made by the winning boat was one hour and three minutes, notwithstanding the wind, which was blowing a gale.

We have late dates from Texas. The election on the 4th of August, was for Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Comptroller, Treasurer, District Judges and county officers. Straggling returns from some counties have been received, but not sufficient to indicate the result. In Austin county, which last year gave a large Know Nothing majority, the entire democratic ticket was chosen by nearly one hundred majority.

The Massachusetts Whig State Committee have approved of the nominations of Amos A. Lawrence for Governor, and Homer Foote for Lieutenant Governor, the gentlemen nominated for these offices by the recent Fillmore Convention.

The Lockport *Journal* says that a man named Dan Smith, while bathing in that place on Sunday, was attacked by a large fish, six feet in length, which bit him on the instep, producing a dangerous wound. A branch of the tibial artery was nearly severed, and the man was in danger of bleeding to death, when a physician was sent for who stopped the flow of blood.

The Granite State Horse Show will take place under the auspices of the Hillsborough County Agricultural Society, in Manchester, N. H., Sept. 30, and Oct. 1 and 2. The Annual Fair of the Society will take place at the same time, and the display of horses will be extremely fine.

We learn by telegraph from New Orleans that the yellow fever is raging with great violence at Vera Cruz, and that the Indians in the northern Mexican States have been committing fearful ravages about the country.

On the cars between Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, some officious individual proceeded to take a vote among the passengers. Colonel Benton was among the party, and when the aforesaid individual, who happened to be unacquainted with Old Bullion, asked him how he intended to vote, he received the following reply: Sir! by what authority, sir, do you ask me for whom I shall vote? Sir, I will answer that question at the ballot-box, not to you."

Several large pictures of Mr. Rossiter, the well known historical painter, are missing. They were last heard from at Mobile in April last, where they were exhibited by Mr. Charles H. Wilbur. Mr. Rossiter fears that Mr. Wilbur may have died, and that the pictures may have got lost.

Buchanan county, Iowa, gave a majority of nearly three hundred for the Fremont ticket; while Fremont county, on the Missouri border, is reported to have given a majority the other way.

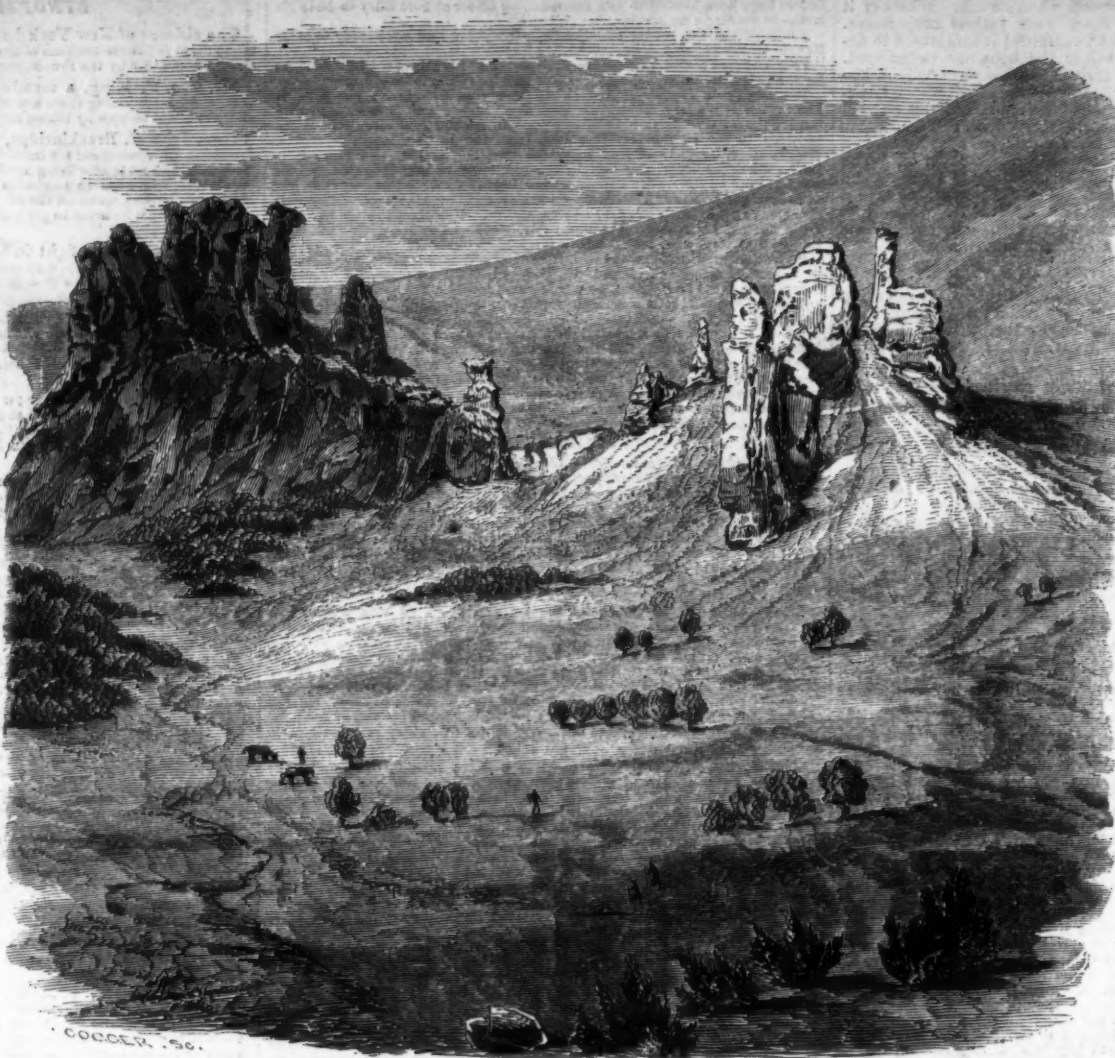
Miss Amelia Bloomer denies being the originator of the celebrated Bloomer costume, and gives the credit (!) to Mrs. Miller, daughter of Gerrit Smith. She says Mrs. M. had been wearing the breeches some two or three months before herself, and others were induced to adopt the style.

Advices from Leavenworth, up to August 21, state that Lawrence was still unharmed, and a thousand men, completely armed, were ready to defend it at a moment's warning.



# WITCHES' ROCKS, NEAR THE ROAD TO THE GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY.

THE overland route to California and Oregon passes through perhaps the most remarkable and diversified country on this continent. Every possible variety of scenery—plain and mountain, lake and river, hill and valley, prairie and woodland—has to be traversed. The road throughout its whole extent is flanked by innumerable objects of curiosity. Among these, the many notable rocks, such as Chimney Rock, Scott's Bluff, Independence Rock, etc., etc., possess an enduring historic and pictorial interest. We may remark of this last, *en parenthèse*, that a geographical error obtains very generally in regard to its location. Even Mr. Upham, the biographer of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, places it at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, when, in fact, many a long and weary day's journey lies between them. It has been made famous in the present political campaign, from the fact that it is the rock on which Colonel Fremont engraved the sacred emblem of the Christian religion, the cross. The approach to the range of mountains lying to the eastward of the Great Salt Lake Valley is guarded by Nature so strongly as to make the Mormons positively impregnable to a military invasion from this direction. It runs through a cañon called Echo Creek, just before reaching Weber river, the most important stream that has to be crossed after leaving the Platte or Nebraska. The course of this creek is so devious that its windings have to be forded fifteen or twenty times. For about fourteen miles this Echo Pass winds between lofty ranges of mountains, from the top and sides of which, huge rocks, which lie about in the greatest profusion, could be toppled down upon the devoted heads of the most mighty hostile force. The mountain goat, or American chamois, is here seen, browsing upon the tufts of vegetation that grow out from the clefts in the rock, peering in strange wonder upon the passing traveller, many hundred feet below. A rifle ball, sped by some ruthless hand, (for the body of the goat cannot be obtained) often admonishes them of their dangerous proximity to civilization, and, with the wonderful instinct of the brute creation, they now seem to have learned that man is their enemy, and fly at his approach. Their haunts are beyond the reach of the primitive weapons of the sturdy aboriginals. The road is so very narrow that two wagons cannot go abreast, and so crooked, that the driver of a four-horse team cannot see the horses of a vehicle immediately before him. Skirting the margin of the stream is a sort of chapparel-bush, which is so thick as to be almost impervious to sight even for a distance of only a few feet, and many is the emigrant who has here fallen a victim to the deadly arrow of the lurking savage. So strongly is this pass fortified by Nature that a few hundred resolute Mormons could successfully oppose the passage of the largest force the United States could send against them. Leonidas, with his Spartan band, could have here resisted the immense army of Xerxes with greater success than at Thermopylae. Emerging from Echo Creek into the open country, many remarkable rocks are passed, none of which are more singular than those which our artist has so graphically pencilled. They are called "Witches' Bluffs," from their more than fancied resemblance to the imaginary figures of Hecate and her of Endor. They are more



WITCHES' ROCKS, NEAR THE ROAD TO GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY.

like gigantic and somewhat rude pieces of statuary in the form of women than anything else. Our artist *naively* (or maliciously) writes: "Out of compliment to their resemblance to the ladies, I have made a sketch of them."

## LASSOING WILD HORSES IN MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE empire of the horse is to be found upon the savannas of Mexico and the pampas of South America. In many districts of country they are to be found in droves of thousands, living in orderly communities, and thriving under the genial influences of a temperate climate, and a never-failing vegetation. Horses in their wild state are under the subjection of leaders, and are subject to discipline. The veteran stallion, who may be denominated the chief of the herd, always keeps his place in the van, the next in strength follows close at his heels, while in the rear feed in comparative safety the brood mares and their colts. If anything occurs to create serious alarm the chief gives a signal, a loud trumpet neigh, which instantly commands attention, brings the troop into organization, and ready for

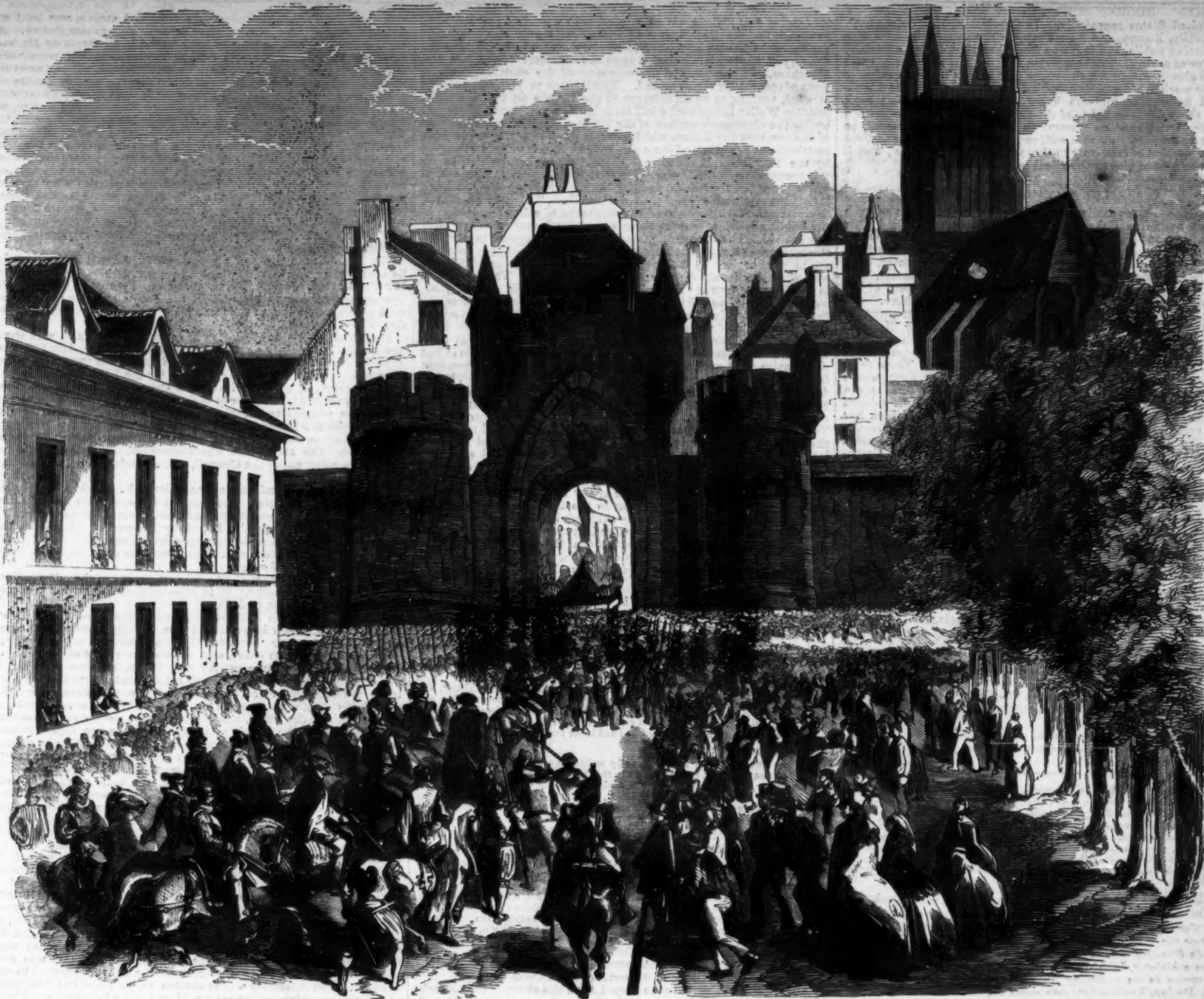
flight. In the arrangement the young and weak horses are always placed in the centre and cannot be reached until the stronger members are driven away or disabled. Among wild horses the most fearful contests occur among the stallions for leadership. These battles are more terrific, if possible, than those between rival lions. Sometimes a whole day is consumed in the contest, and it seldom ceases until one or both are disabled and sometimes killed. It is a singular fact, that the wild horses of America are not as vicious as those of Asia. Those of our continent are really wild in name only, for the most vicious can be made to work in a few hours, while the Asiatic representation cannot, even in a life of servitude, lose altogether its habits acquired in its native fastnesses. The Mexicans and South Americans are the best herdsmen in the world, and train the animal with a degree of success known to no other people. It is quite common in those countries for even the children to ride a wild horse the first time he is mounted, and an accident as a consequence to human life or limb seldom occurs. The common method of catching the wild horse is with the lariat or noose, a hair rope of some sixty to eighty feet in length, with a slip noose at the end, which is thrown with such precision that the chased animal is caught with certainty by either hoof or round the head, as may be desired. In some parts of South America is used the ball lasso, which is in many respects superior to the old method. A long rope is used, with two heavy leaden or iron balls in each end, which the horse-catcher carries in his right hand; having singled out his victim he approaches near enough for his purpose, whisks his singular weapon a few times round his head, and then launches it at the hind legs of the horse. Such is the momentum obtained, and the precision with which it is thrown, that it strikes the animal's legs as they rise in the air, and instantly whirls round them with lightning rapidity, throwing the animal helpless to the ground, where he is left until others are thus crippled, and the rider has time and inclination to secure his easily earned prizes.

ENGLISH CHURCH LAW.—A novel case has been decided in England in favor of a clergyman of the Established Church, which has excited some comment in the public journals. In the Court of Arches, a clergyman pleaded guilty of gross acts of intoxication and the use of profane and indecent language. It even appeared that on one occasion he took with him to church, when about to officiate therein, a bottle of spirits, of which he drank a considerable portion, so as to render him unfit to decently perform the service. Yet, notwithstanding he had already been suspended for a similar offence, and reinstated in his curacy, the Court (Sir J. Dodson) refused to deprive him of his office. His Honor said: "I should be very unwilling to pronounce a sentence of deprivation upon grounds which have never been considered sufficient for that purpose. I think I shall adequately punish Mr. Pughe by suspending him for a longer period than any clergyman has ever been suspended before for an offence of this kind, namely, for five years, *ad officio et beneficio*, at the expiration of which time he must produce a certificate from three beneficed clergymen in the neighborhood as to his conduct during that period."



LASSOING WILD HORSES IN MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.





HISTORICAL CAVALCADE REPRESENTING THE ENTRY OF HENRY IV. INTO THE CITY OF MEAUX, FRANCE.

## HISTORICAL CAVALCADE IN THE CITY OF MEAUX.

MEAUX is a large town in France, twenty-five miles from Paris, on the river Marne, and passed through by the Strasbourg railway. Meaux was taken by the Normans in 862, and by the English in 1421. It is regarded as the cradle of the Reformation in France. Its historical associations are very rich, and its citizens seem to be deeply imbued with the spirit of reviving occasionally early customs. Very recently they celebrated what they were pleased to call a Historical Cavalcade, which is very spiritedly given in our engraving. No event could have been finer for such a display than the entry of Henry IV. into the city in 1594. Early in the day the procession passed through the gate of St. Nicholas, which, according to old documents still preserved, was rebuilt in the time of Henry IV. At noon two trains—one that of the Sheriff starting from the Hotel de Ville, and the other that of the King, Henry IV., making its appearance from the faubourg—met at the gate of St. Nicholas, and the impressive ceremony of presenting the keys of the city followed; this being done, the parties together perambulated the city. The escort was composed of three squadrons of mounted riflemen, their helmets and breastplates shining in the sun, deviating a little from historical truth, yet enhancing the brilliancy of the *tout ensemble*, without destroying its uniformity.

The forward squadron was followed by drummers and trumpeters, men-at-arms, and the banner-bearer of the city on horseback, halberdiers headed by their chief, militia captains and sheriffs, all dressed in the mode of the time. Those dresses furnished by the best Paris costumers made a splendid appearance from their exact and neat style. The names of those divers dignitaries preserved by chroniclers, still exist for the most part, honorably worn in the city. After these were to be seen on horseback M. De Vitry, the city governor, and his lieutenant, richly and magnificently habited, the president and other functionaries, pages in a graceful white and blue-colored costume, the king's banner-bearer, the king in his historical armor, and the lords companions of the king. Then came bombardiers in red doublets covered with breastplates, drawing two small field-pieces; musicians or orpheonists, dressed as at that popular period, with green fastened to their grey hats; and archers, also in appropriate costume, carried bows and quivers filled with arrows, which were, later in the day, to be put in use. What attracted universal attention were, two allegorical chariots. The chariot of the Keys contained three charming young girls, dressed in white, à l'antique, and mural crowns girded their heads; they personified the three cities of Meaux, Claye, and Lizy. The chariot of Agriculture was conducted by a beautiful *petite Ceres*, behind which a *tout gentil* Bacchus was astride his mythological barrel, timid allusion to ill-favored gifts of the hillocks of Brie; but in retaliation towered, on the most elevated part of the chariot, the queen of our well husbanded regions—the nourishing plough, proudly held by a young farmer, wearing his rural dress of the sixteenth century with becoming grace and dignity. In truth, when the sight would change from the varied and picturesque costumes to the monotonous smock-frocks of the throng, the lugubrious dark coats, the grotesque hats resembling stove-pipes, and the false *crinoline* of modern days, it was, without offence, the nineteenth century which seemed disguised instead.

The promenade stopped at Lafayette place, where, from an elevated throne, the king appeared to preside, for a moment, over games offered by the city.

Archery, especially, was more than interesting. The archers had been chosen from among the best marksmen of different companies of the adjacent country, where, since their institution under Charles VII., the exercise of the bow has been perpetuated. The true and vigorous shooting of the young peasantry perfectly realized the idea that the bow must have long subsisted alongside of the ill-perfected arquebuse, and for further proof as well, that it is still in use among the brave Circassian cavalry and many Asiatic nations.

An unexpected beautiful day favored this holiday, in which a considerable portion of the people seemed to take a most lively interest, and which presented to them a new and gay recreation, combined with good taste.

## WILLIAM M. FLEMING.

WILLIAM M. FLEMING, the original of the above striking engraving from one of Brady's inimitable ambrotypes, was born in the town of Norwalk, Fairfield county, Conn., September 29, 1817. As a boy we believe he was familiar with that mysterious place, a printing office, and early learned the distinction between "upper case" and "lower case." Whether his attachment to letters can be fairly referred to his knowledge of "pica," "brevier" and "nonpareil," we shall not undertake to decide. It is certain, however, that he early acquired and has always preserved habits of close and earnest study. His fancy also led him very early towards the drama, and in company with a number of youthful friends he trod the mimic stage in private, and laid there the foundation of his public excellence. He made his first public appearance as an amateur at the old Park theatre. The occasion was a benefit given to Miss Charlotte Cushman in 1840. The trial scene in the "Merchant of Venice" was selected for his debut, he playing "Shylock." That the performance was one of more than ordinary promise will readily be gathered from the fact that Mr. Manager Simpson solicited him to repeat it. Mr. Fleming of course complied; and both performances won from the best critics of the time warm encomiums. The praise bestowed upon his "Shylock" decided his choice of a profession. When he appeared first he had no idea of adopting the stage; but his success induced him to consider the probabilities of future fame and fortune in that department of art, and the result was that he decided to tread the path at least a step or two farther, and see whither it would lead him. Armed therefore with letters of introduction and commendation from Major Noah, Gen. Morris, and Mr. Isaac C. Pray, to Messrs. Burton, Murdock and Wood, he went to Philadelphia. There, through the influence of Mr. Burton, an opportunity was afforded him of repeating on the boards of the Chestnut street theatre the character of "Shylock." He appeared there also as "Sir Giles Overreach," and was received with much favor by the Philadelphia audience. The critics professed to discover, in his rendering of these parts, indication of great future excellence. After doing as most aspirants for histrionic fame are accustomed to do—spending a good deal of time and money, and receiving very little in return beside the barren honors of a successful amateur apprenticeship—he resolved that it would be wise in him, if he were really destined to pursue the profession, to put himself down to the regular work of the "shop," and learn his business thoroughly—a course of common sense not always taken by aspirants after theatrical fame. He accordingly sought a regular engagement, and procured one with Mr. John Oxley, who was recruiting a company for the island of Jamaica. In Jamaica he remained six months, suffering much from the maladies particularly incident to a West Indian climate, and more from the mistakes and annoyances to which his lack of experience as an actor daily exposed him. He returned to the United States with enfeebled health, and a hard-earned reputation for great faithfulness and reliability as an actor, and with undiminished zeal and ambition in the pursuit of professional distinction.

He has since that time played in all the principal cities



WILLIAM M. FLEMING.—AMBIOTYPED BY BRADY



of the United States repeatedly. In Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Mobile, Boston, and New York, he is a general favorite with the play-going public, and has won from the judicious few especially rare praise as a careful Shakespearean student, and a reader of great force and elegance. In all the cities referred to he has gradually but surely worked his way as a stock actor, and acquired the friendship and respect of all who know him. Without taking rank amongst those dazzling lights of the stage, whom nature has seemed to fix with partial hand as "stars" in the theatrical firmament, he has risen by an unconquerable will, constant study, and an excellent taste to a position second only to those favorites of fortune; and if it cannot be said of him as Campbell says of Kemble,

"That Cato speaks in him alive,  
And Hotspur kindles warm,"

he certainly throws a peculiar charm into his personations of such characters as "Tom Coke," or "Sergeant Austerlitz," and often rises to a force and dignity in the higher walks of the drama which show that "his soul is resigned entire" to the passion he portrays. Off the stage his uprightness, and excellent moral character, combined with a pleasing address and much refinement of manner, have given him a high social position, and he enjoys the esteem of the public as well as a large circle of private friends and admirers.

About three years since he yielded to the seductive allurements of the managerial baton, and became the lessee of the National Theatre, Boston. The result was a pecuniary loss, which not only swallowed up the assets of a first brilliant season, but some five or six thousand dollars of hardly earned private funds. These facts have induced Mr. Fleming's friends in the city of New York, where he is a deserved favorite, to offer him a benefit at the Academy of Music on the 4th of September next. From the distinguished gentlemen engaged in the affair, and the artistic talent which has already volunteered, it promises to be an event in the dramatic world. We understand that Mr. Fleming has in his possession and will shortly produce a play, called "Palomba, or the Carbonari," written for him by an eminent literary and political gentleman of this city, and which is said by the critics to be one of the dramatic wonders. Let us have it.

#### PLAN OF PUBLICATION.

The country edition will contain the latest metropolitan news, general miscellany, sporting chronicles of the turf and field; religious intelligence, music, and the drama, up to Thursday evening, and will be despatched early on Friday morning. The New York edition will be published on Saturday morning, and will contain the latest intelligences, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., up to the latest hour on Friday night.

Price, 10 cents per copy.  
Six months Subscription, 1 volume - - - \$2 00  
" " " 2 volumes - - - 4 00  
" " " 10 volumes - - - 19 00  
One copy of the News & Frank Leslie's Gazette, \$6 per annum.  
One copy of the News & Frank Leslie's New York Journal, \$5 50 per annum.

Subscriptions should be addressed to FRANK LESLIE, 12 and 14 Spruce Street, New York. Communications to Frank Leslie's Illustrated News.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—If artists and amateurs living in distant parts of the Union, or in Central or South America, and Canada, will favor us with drawings of remarkable accidents or incidents, with written description, they will be thankfully received, and if transferred to our columns, a fair price, when demanded, will be paid as a consideration. If our officers of the army and navy, engaged upon our frontiers, or attached to stations in distant parts of the world, will favor us with their assistance, the obligation will be cordially acknowledged, and every thing will be done to render such contributions in our columns in the most artistic manner.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—Subscriptions received by Trübner & Co., 12 Paternoster Row, London.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THIS PAPER.—What can be better for the library or the parlor than an elegantly bound volume of "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper?" For all time it will be valuable as a historic, illustrated record. Those who fail to preserve their copies in an enduring form commit a grave mistake. Mr. L. S. Ballou, bookbinder, two doors below our office in Spruce street, has bound a great many volumes for us and others, and no man can do it better or cheaper.

### FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 30, 1856.

#### HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON and Kansas are two points towards which the eyes not only of this nation but of the civilized world are now turned with eager and anxious interest. Congress is at a "dead lock" in the one place and civil war with all its attendant horrors exists in the other. Every flash of the telegraphic lightning brings over the wires intelligence that fills the breast of every true lover of his country with the most gloomy forebodings, and every gale that sweeps from the West is expected to bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms. Already is the virgin soil of that fair territory drenched with fraternal blood, and those States bordering upon the scene of strife are "dissevered, discordant, belligerent." That civil war actually exists in Kansas can no longer be disputed. It is not a mere border feud among hostile squatters, land speculators, abolitionists, and border ruffians, but it is a civil war—a war not for the enforcement of the popular sovereignty doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill against a horde of lawless marauders, but a war for the establishment of slavery in Kansas, or its expulsion from Kansas by force of arms. The truth is that the Free-State men are now determined to fight. They say they have borne wrong and outrage long enough, and, for their own security, they have taken the initiative and have commenced operations against the Pro-Slavery party. The latter had established some ten or twelve blockhouses or forts for the conquest of the Territory. Their plans were matured, and, as they thought, success was certain. But the Free-State men were not inactive. Their plans were also matured. On the 12th of August, they attacked and carried the blockhouse at Franklin, and since then they have taken nearly all the fortified places upon which the Pro-Slavery party relied to effect the conquest of Kansas and the destruction of their opponents. This is about the pith of all the exciting news from Kansas.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President, both houses of Congress convened Thursday, August 21st. Thirty-eight Senators and one hundred and seventy-nine members of the House were in attendance. After the usual preliminary business a message received from the President was read. It briefly recapitulated the result—the breaking up of our military establishment—which would, in his opinion, follow from the failure of Congress to grant the appropriations for the army. The Senate held a short executive session, concurred with the House in a resolution allowing bills to be signed that had from want of time failed to be perfected, and then adjourned. The House, without unnecessary delay, went into Committee of the Whole, and reported the Army bill as it stood at the breaking up of the regular session, Kansas proviso included, and it subsequently passed the House by a vote of ninety-three against eighty-five. Thus the question stood as before. The aspect of affairs remains unchanged since then. The Senate have again and again amended the Army bill by striking out the Kansas proviso, and the House as often determined to adhere thereto. The excitement at the capital is intense. Telegraphic messages have been sent off in all directions, recalling the absentees, and the arrival of every train brings accessions to the strength of both parties. So far, however, the Republicans firmly hold their ground. There is much speculation as to what will be done if the Senate do not recede, and

it is stated that if Congress adjourn without granting the army appropriations, the President will immediately call them together again. Both houses adjourned at an early hour August 25, after the delivery of appropriate eulogies upon the character of the late Mr. Mesacham, of Vermont, and the adoption of the customary resolutions of respect for the deceased. Nothing has as yet been brought forward, tending to an adjustment of the dispute on the Army bill. Senator Weller introduced a bill intended as a compromise. It embodies the eighteenth section of the bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union, which repeals the last act, and the laws restricting the freedom of the press and the liberty of speech, passed by the Territorial Legislature. There is, however, no chance for this proposition in the House, even if it should pass the Senate, of which there is a reasonable doubt. Both parties are firm, and the legislation is, consequently, at a "deadlock." Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, has ordered the discharge of all the workmen in the public armories, because there are no funds out of which they can be paid. The Constitution declares that all supplies to carry on the government must originate with the House, which has voted all the money required by the Army bill, but coupled the appropriation with what the Senate deems an obnoxious proviso. The proviso is in the following words: "Provided, however, and it is hereby declared, That no part of the military force of the United States, for the support of which appropriations are made by this act, shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of any enactment of the body claiming to be the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, until such enactment shall have been affirmed and approved by Congress; but this proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent the President from employing there an adequate military force; but it shall be his duty to employ such force to prevent the invasion of said Territory by armed bands of non-residents, or any other body of non-residents, acting or claiming to act as a *posse comitatus* of any officer in said Territory in the enforcement of any such enactments, and to protect the persons and property therein, and upon the national highway leading to said Territory, from all unlawful searches and seizures; and it shall be his further duty to take efficient measures to compel the return of and withhold all arms of the United States distributed in or to said Territory in pursuance of any law of the United States authorizing the distribution of arms to the States and Territories."

The House insists that the army shall not be used to enforce what they consider as barbarous, unjust, and unconstitutional enactments of a "sham legislature." We subjoin a few of the objectionable Kansas laws which the House is determined shall receive no "aid and comfort" from the United States army.

Here is one of them:

"If any person shall aid or assist in enticing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away, or sending out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years."

Here is another:

"If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with the intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years."

Here is another:

"If any free person, by speaking, or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published, or circulated, in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years."

"If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published, or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing, or circulating, within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill, or circular, containing statements, arguments, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice, or inciting, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous, or rebellious dissension among the slaves of the Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than five years."

We give these facts without comment, as our readers must all be familiar with the merits and demerits of the Kansas question.

A more agreeable matter to record than the above is the remarkably good health of this city. August has been a very cool month and the air some nights this week has been sharp and biting, and seemed full of frost. The sage of Brooklyn Heights informs us that it has been the coolest August known in sixty-eight consecutive years, with the exception of 1816-17. But, happily, the crops are all beyond the reach of cold weather, and the only sufferers by the low temperature of the season will be the watering places, whose hotels will soon be deprived of their gay throngs, if the cold should continue. Crowds of Summer tourists are already flocking back to the City, and Saratoga and Newport, the White Mountains and Cape May, will soon be deserted. Closed windows, fires and great coats are fatal to Summer retreats. The loss of one, however, is the gain of another; and the cool weather of the present month could not have fallen upon us at a more acceptable time. It effectually puts an extinguisher upon all the apprehensions of the spread of the yellow fever, and the few sporadic cases of that disease which occurred across the river will not enable our friends to get up an excitement as to its existence in New York. While the thermometer marks so low a temperature as 50 deg. there is no reason to apprehend any danger from the yellow fever. Other parts of the country are not so favored and we have private advices from Charleston, that a large increase of cases of yellow fever has taken place in that city. The New York dailies have published a detailed account of the origin and progress of the yellow fever at Fort Hamilton and Yellow Hook. The first death occurred on the 26th of July, since which time fifty-eight persons have died in that vicinity. The disease has been very malignant, and scarce an adult has recovered who was attacked by it. At the Quarantine the disease has almost entirely died out; only two cases are at present in Marine Hospital, and all excitement has subsided. There are one hundred and twenty vessels now doing quarantine below. But one vessel has been ordered to do quarantine for two weeks past. Those now arriving are generally healthy.

Politics are as active as ever. Last week the Democrats had a mass meeting at Tammany Hall, which was largely attended. There was a numerous gathering outside, and the scene was made very lively by fireworks, Drummond lights, music, cannon and torches. Among the speakers were Judge Parker, Judge Vanderbilt, Col. James Buchanan, of Maryland, Capt. Rynders, Col. Swackhamer, and other lesser lights. The "Empire Club" had a standard of its own in the Park, at which addresses were made by Dr. Bard, of Louisiana, and Wm. J. Rose, of this city. The Fourth Ward Club organized a meeting on the steps of the City Hall, Dr. O'Donnell presiding, which was addressed by Judge Morton, D. B. Taylor, Col. Ming and others. Harry Howard presided at a meeting of the Sixth Ward Club, at the Brick Church, at which D. L. Seymour and others spoke. The "Union Club" was addressed from the Hall of Records by S. W. Cone, and by Messrs. Carr, Pinney, Glover and others. Several others spoke at other points, and all about eleven o'clock retired to their respective quarters.

The Germans had a mass meeting at the Tabernacle the same night—Thursday, August 21. This meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this city. From 4,000 to 5,000 persons were present, mostly of the intelligent and respectable class, and crowded the building to its utmost capacity. In front of the organ was an excellent portrait of Col. Fremont, around which the American flag was tastefully wreathed, surmounted by the legends in German: "Free Men, Free Speech, Free Soil, Free Press;" within the German flag at the bottom, the whole set in a thick frame of green oak leaves. Banners and flags of the various clubs were also displayed in different parts of the room, enlivening by their brilliant colors the dense assemblage of men. After some excellent music from the band the meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. Julius Froebel as Chairman, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Addresses were made by Mr. Froebel, Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the *Tribune*, Mr. Douai, of Texas, and others. Appropriate resolutions were passed. Every mention of Col. Fremont's name "brought down the house." After the meeting adjourned a procession of over a mile in length was formed, and the assembly proceeded to Col. Fremont's residence, in Ninth street, but he was not at home. The crowd were addressed by Philip Dorsheimer, of Buffalo.

A German Fremont meeting, six thousand strong, was held at Chicago, August 26. The warmest enthusiasm was manifested. A regular Kentucky barbecue was held by the Fremonters of Massachusetts, at Needham, August 26. The proceedings were very enthusiastic and harmonious. An ox was roasted whole, bands of music were in attendance, and not less than twenty-five thousand people were present. Speeches were made from four stands in different points of the grove. At ten o'clock the meeting was organized. Speeches were made by Hon. D. R. Hitchcock, Hon. A. C. Brewster, Hon. E. C. Baker, Hon. T. D. Elliot, Hon. Simon Brown, Hon. Chas. A. Phelps, and others. A letter from Charles Sumner was read, expressing his regret at having to forego the pleasure of uniting in such festivities at present. At the dinner upwards of three thousand people participated, and the festivities were carried through with great satisfaction to all. Songs were sung and sentiments were given. Large delegations were present from all parts of the State, with music, banners, devices, etc., etc. The meeting broke up at dark with cheers for the Republican candidates, and amidst the most intense enthusiasm.

The Republicans also held a mass meeting, August 26, in the public square of Jersey City, at which speeches were made by George W. Curtis, Mr. Joseph Blunt, the Hon. Preston King, Horace Greeley and Luman Sherwood. In the evening nearly eight thousand people assembled in the same place, and the speaking was continued to a late hour.

The Old-Line Whigs of Boston have published a card, with their names attached, certifying that they intend to vote for Mr. Fillmore in preference to either of the other candidates, but they have not a word to say in relation to the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

At a meeting of the American State Council of Kentucky a resolution was adopted, doing away with the secrecy and utensils of the order. An address and resolutions were adopted, expressing the fullest confidence in the State going for Fillmore.

The American State Council commenced its session at Syracuse August 26. The attendance was quite large. The Fremont delegates were ruled out of the Council, and organized an independent Convention.

The Washington *Sentinel* has made its exit. It has largely involved its late proprietor, who was, as is usual with Washington politicians, promised everything and finally turned up penniless.

A meeting was held at the Broadway Tabernacle August 26, the attraction of the occasion being a speech of Andrew H. Reeder, late Governor of Kansas Territory. The house was crowded, and a large sum of money raised for Kansas.

Elsewhere in our paper will be found accounts of the late freshets caused by the heavy rains. It is believed that the loss of property will exceed one million of dollars.

An event of historic interest occurred at Hartford, Connecticut, August 21. Another landmark in our colonial history has passed away. The venerable "Charter Oak" of Hartford is no more. It fell with a tremendous crash, and but six feet of the stump now remains. This famous tree was far past its prime when the charter was concealed in it on the 9th of May, 1689, and was probably an old tree when Columbus discovered the New World. It stood upon the old Wyllis estate, now owned by Hon. J. W. Stuart. Crowds of citizens visited the ruins, and each one bore away a portion of the venerable tree. The people of Connecticut are not generally suspected of being given to sentiment, but they have evinced a degree of tender-heartedness in regard to the destruction of their leafy monarch, worthy of the most romantic community of Germany. The Hartford papers were put in mourning, the bells of the city were tolled at sundown, and a dirge was performed at noon by Col. T. band over the prostrate tree. This touch of nature in our Connecticut neighbors is most creditable to their refinement, and it will astonish many who probably think that the Charter Oak would be immediately manufactured into clocks and nutmegs. But we presume that its precious wood will be religiously preserved and made up into snuff-boxes, canes, fans, and other objects that can be kept as mementoes of the venerable tree.

The incident which has rendered this tree famous we will briefly relate, although it is doubtless familiar to our readers. New Haven was for several years a separate colony, and when Charles II., in 1665, granted a charter to Connecticut, she refused her adherence for a time, but at length submitted, and the Connecticut colonies were consolidated into one government. Sir Edmund Andros was sent over by James II., in 1686, to resume the charter granted to the colonies. The Assembly was in session on his arrival at Hartford, and while the subject was under consideration the lights were suddenly extinguished, and the charter secretly conveyed away and concealed in the cavity of an old oak. Since that day this tree has been called the "Charter Oak." After the deposition of Andros, the charter was resumed, and continued in force till 1818, when the present constitution of Connecticut was adopted.

We have news from San Francisco to August 5th. It is very interesting. The Vigilance Committee continued in full vigor. Two executions had taken place, and additional arrests had been made. Judge Terry was still a prisoner. Mr. Hopkins whom he stabbed, had recovered. Several attempts had been made to fire San Francisco and Sacramento, but happily they were frustrated. Riots between Americans and foreigners had occurred in various localities. The markets, which had been active for the fortnight previous, closed dull at the time of the steamer's departure. The State Treasurer has been directed to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt, which, by the default of Palmer, Cook & Co., is now overdue in this city, thus saving the State from the stain of repudiation. The crops everywhere promised an abundant yield, and mining operations were flourishing. The Illinois, which left Aspinwall, August 20th, with \$1,500,000 in treasure, a full complement of passengers, and the semi-monthly mail, has arrived at this port.

THE DEAD OF THE NORTHERN INDIANA.—The *Dunkirk Journal* describes the appearance of three bodies which have come ashore on the beach in that neighborhood. One was that of a man, the others were females. That of the man had upon it \$340 in bills, and is doubtless that of Mr. Sewell Turner. One of the females is probably a Miss A. E. Jenkins; the other had no means of identifying the name. Further information may be had by addressing Mr. W. L. Carpenter, Coroner, Dunkirk, Chautauque county, N. Y.

YELLOW FEVER AT FORT HAMILTON.—The progress of the yellow fever at Fort Hamilton has been made public. Particulars, including names of seventeen of the latest cases, are given in the account. It seems the disease, which has heretofore been confined to the wealthy, has broken out among the poor with such virulence that doctors and nurses have left the place, and the sick are compelled to shift for themselves. Enormous prices are tendered for nurses to attend those who are ill. \$100 a day has been offered. A few devoted persons have heretofore done the work and braved the danger.

GREAT FIREMEN'S PARADES.—It seems that the great Firemen's National Parade which comes off in New Haven on the 4th, 5th and 6th of September, will not be attended by any of our New York companies. It was hoped that the "Exempts" would be enabled to attend, but at the last meeting of the members it was decided that the company should not go, the principal reason being that the parade of the New York Fire Department, which takes place on the 13th of October, will cause the tax on the companies to be so heavy as to render it inconvenient for them to participate with the New Englanders. Further reason is, that the New Yorkers are not satisfied that they would have a fair show in the trial of skill to which the New Haven people invite them. Our engines and pipes are not built for throwing a high stream on an extra occasion, but for steady and continuous work, when there is need for it. There are great preparations going on for the parade of the New York Fire Department. It will be something extra.

#### FINE ARTS.

DELAWARE'S painting of "Marie Antoinette coming from Judgment," has been returned to Paris by Goupil & Co. It was brought out under bonds of \$20,000, and the exhibitors were obliged to effect an insurance upon it for \$10,000. It is the property of a German count, who values it at 200,000 francs. It was returned to him by the Persia. The proposition to exhibit it for a short period in Boston was relinquished, it was said, in consequence of troubles at the Custom House.

The artist, Bingham, goes out to Paris immediately to superintend the finishing of the engraving from his great picture of "Stump Speaking." An unfinished copy of the engraving, large size, is at Goupil's. The orator, laying down the law to the admiring throng of rustic hearers, produces an admirable effect.

Artists are busy at Niagara painting new views of the Falls and Rapids, to be engraved in Germany for a sumptuous work on the "Scenery in America," now preparing for publication. Some of the artists engaged in the work here have headquarters in Brooklyn, and the series of views is accumulating rapidly. The London Society of Arts had recently one hundred candidates for the office of assistant-secretary. A committee of investigation reduced the list of eligibles to sixteen, and out of this number, but five were reported as fully qualified. The council elected Mr. Charles Critchett.

An Italian refugee has come into the possession of a picture, said to be an original sketch of a "Holy Family," painted by Raphael, for Francis I. of France. The picture has just been discovered in Florence.



## MUSIC.

**ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE, FOURTEENTH STREET.**—On Monday evening next, September 1st, Max Maretzek commences a brief season of twelve nights at the above establishment. He has drawn around him nearly all the favorite artists of last season, and that they are efficient and sufficient such names as La Grange, Brignoli, Amodio, &c., are evidence sufficient. We are thankful for whatever comes along in a musical way; if we cannot have much we are grateful for a little. While we do not approve of those Homoeopathic doses of opera, we swallow our discontent and put on a thankful expression that the directors vouchsafe to us even the smallest chance of listening to operatic music. We cannot hope to have things produced as well as they could be produced under a stable and settled management, but we have confidence that Max Maretzek will do all that can be achieved by hard work on a short notice.

On Monday evening the popular opera of "Il Trovatore" will be produced, with La Grange, Brignoli, and Amodio sustaining the principal characters. The city is so full of strangers that we expect to witness a crowded and brilliant audience. On Wednesday evening "Lucia di Lammermoor" is to be produced to afford an occasion for the debut of a new tenor, Signor Tiberini, of whom reports speak in terms of the highest praise. He will appear as "Edgardo" to the "Lucia" of La Grange.

Appropos of the new tenor, quite a romance is in circulation about him, for the truth of which we do not vouch but give it as we heard it. Young Tiberini is said to be a Roman of pure noble birth and blood, and closely and intimately connected with a princely family, who trace their ancestry up to the days of the despot Tiberius, whose name is included in the list of those of the family who wore the imperial purple, or swayed the destinies of the mighty empire from the popular and elective throne. Although no crowns are at their disposal now, the pride of a long line of rulers still clings to the heads of the T. family. Tiberini, the tenor, possessed of a beautiful voice, great musical enthusiasm, and fine personal appearance, and chafing under the disqualifications and restrictions which condemn to the church or the army all the cadets of noble families in the Old World, determined to carve out for himself a fame and fortune and add another honor to a name that history has recorded in her storied pages. To carry out the determination, and after secret but ardent study, he appeared under an assumed name in a distant city. His secret was, however, discovered, and the alternative was presented to him either to retire for ever from the profession of a singer, or be disowned and abandoned by all who bear his name. His choice was made at once; he would follow the art to which his aspirations led him, even at the sacrifice of name and prospective fortune. The bitterest trial that fell to his lot was the compulsory separation from his affianced one, who of birth equal to his own, and returning his love with equal ardor, was forced by her friends to retire to a convent to avoid collision with a mere singer. Every difficulty was thrown in the way of his success in Italy; every obstacle that could be raised through the agency of wealth or family connection rose up against him, and despairing alike of his art and his love, he fled his country hoping to find in another land a fair chance for the display of such talent as he might possess, and to meet in the approbation and sympathy of strangers a balm for that grief which words may indicate but cannot express. Such is the life-romance of young Tiberini as it was told to us. It may wear the air of fiction, but all of us who have mingled in the great world know, by bitter experience, that "truth is stranger than fiction."

**MAURICE STRAKOSCH.**—This musical Humboldt is preparing for a grand tour through the United States. He has secured the services of Mme. Teresa Parodi, Paul Julien, the violinist, Signor Tiberini, Mme. Patti Strakosch, and Strakosch himself, with a popular baritone, make up a concert and opera company the strongest that ever made an extended tour through the States. The following paragraph, which we quote from the *Sunday Courier*, we fully and earnestly endorse. Any movement made in the right way to secure a remunerative benefit to the bereaved widow of William Mitchell, actor and manager, will, we are sure, be responded to warmly and effectively by influential people both in public and in private life: "We received a call on Saturday evening from Mr. Baker, the former manager of the old Olympic, to whose piquant and versatile pen New Yorkers are indebted for many of the most brilliant and amusing dramatic bagatelle. The visit was more than a friendly call; it was dictated by the humane desire of attracting attention to the pitiable condition of Mrs. Mitchell, the widow of the late Manager Mitchell, of the Olympic, who is now absolutely in daily suffering for the necessities of life. We had already, as our readers are aware, put forth the claims of Mrs. Mitchell upon the public on the occasion of her so-called benefit at the Summer Garden, and we were confident that those claims would not be ignored. How that affair was managed it is not now necessary to inquire; it is sufficient that this poor woman derived no benefit from it, that the kind exertions of her friends went for nothing, and that, covered with affliction, in a darker robe than even that of her widowhood, she is now exposed to the pangs of absolute want. To rescue her from this pitiable condition is now the self-imposed task of Mr. Baker, and to do so he is anxious of again attempting the experiment of a benefit at some theatre, the terms and capacity of which will give promise of conferring some service upon the widow. Niblo's Garden is spoken of, and several of our most prominent citizens will use their names to further the charitable movement; and it is to be hoped that the profession, of which poor Mitchell was so prominent a member, will now come forward and do whatever is in their power, to make the affair successful in its object." May success await upon the noble exertions of Mr. Baker in behalf of the bereaved and suffering Widow Mitchell.

## THE DRAMA.

**SUMMER GARDEN.**—WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The production of a new piece from the prolific pen of Dion Boucicault, was the principal feature of the past week; although the benefit of Agnes Robertson, on Tuesday evening, made no little excitement, crowding the house to suffocation and sending away disappointed hundreds from the doors, still the new piece was the special point of the week. We borrow the following summary of the plot from a contemporary: Hortense, (Miss Robertson), whose father was ignoble, but whose mother was a lady of rank, assumes, without authority, and against the wishes of her maternal relatives, the title of her mother, of which she is deprived by the king, and is sentenced to undergo a public humiliation by having the coat of arms erased from her carriage, and the banners torn from the walls of her palace in the presence of her exulting enemies. At this moment her steward accidentally discovers that an under gamekeeper on her estate is the heir to the title of Duke, and Hortense instantly marries him for the purpose of attaining the rank of Duchess, and enjoying a momentary triumph over her hostile family. This amiable object achieved, she instantly leaves her boorish husband, who enters the army. The French Revolution opportunely occurs, and in the consequent proscription of aristocrats, the title for which Hortense has sacrificed so much causes her to be suspected, and she is driven for safety to adopt a peasant's disguise. In this garb she meets her husband, who has educated himself meanwhile, and is now elevated to the rank of Colonel. Events prove that a strong affection exists between the two in spite of their former disparity, and they are eventually reconciled and married. The plot is interesting, and it is well worked and carried out. Its leading incident is no novelty in invention, but the "motive" gives new coloring and interest to a hackneyed subject. If the language does not possess as much point and brilliancy as we usually find in the works of M. Boucicault, it is sufficiently forcible and sparkling to keep the interest from flagging throughout the drama. We do not think that M. Boucicault has taken a true measure of the capacities either of himself or of his wife, Miss Agnes Robertson. Although the characters are ably drawn, they are not suited to the specialties of either the one artist or the other. It is true they fill up the outline in the true spirit of the draughtsman, but there is some lack in the conception and the detail which rob the personations of truthfulness and spontaneity. Agnes Robertson and Dion Boucicault, of course, act well, but we do not recognize their personations of the characters in question as creations pure and perfect, as is the case with many of their characters we could mention. Still the drama was a decided success, and the artists were tumultuously called for at the close of the drama. It has been played every night since its production to houses literally crammed from floor to ceiling.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**—The round of favorite characters chosen by Mr. Burton for the delectation of the audience at Niblo's has proved a happy selection, as crushing audiences which nightly throng to witness them can testify. Audiences more brilliant were never seen within the walls of this popular and prosperous establishment. This engagement will prove highly remunerative both to the actor Burton and to the manager Niblo. It will be continued, we presume, until the time draws near for the opening of the new Burton's theatre, late Laura Keane's Varieties. Madlle. Robert, the inimitable danseuse, Ravels, the wonderful pantomimist, and Young Hengler, the miraculous tight-rope dancer, appear on the alternate nights and draw audiences quite as numerous and fashionable.

**BOVARY THEATRE.**—The new local piece which we noticed last week continues to draw throngs to the Bovary theatre. "Life in New York," an acted satire,

made its mark upon the first representation, and each successive performance confirms it in the favor of the public. The great element of attraction in New York, let the locality be what it may, is fun. People wish to be amused, and wherever they can get a hearty laugh there will they congregate. John Brougham knows this, and the comic element has hitherto been a decided feature of his management. Let him retain it; and he will have no occasion to complain of the public. That piece of irresistible drollery, "Po-ca-hon-tas," is played with "Life in New York," both, by-the-by, written by John Brougham. If there is not enough laugh in these two extravaganzas we cannot recommend any one to a place of amusement where he will find more.

**NEBRO MINSTRELS.**—There has been a festival in Niggerdom—there has been a rushing and gathering of people, and a crowding into large halls where music in its blackest state flourishes like a green bay tree. The two rival darkey establishments opened their doors to the eager public on the evening of Monday, August 25th. The Buckleys in their beautiful new hall, and George Christy and Wood in their no less beautiful, albeit, less new establishment. To say that they have had full houses every night since their opening, is nothing; it does not half convey the idea of the queezing and the crowding and the overflowing of these two halls. Those who came a little time after the hour of opening, had either to go away or to stand where they could barely see or hear. As soon as this rushing tide of popularity subsides into its regular and natural channel, we will speak of the performers, their hall, and their performances.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ITEMS.

**BOSTON, MASS.**—The Boston theatre will open about the 8th of September. The stock company will be exceedingly strong and Mr. James Bennett will retain his position as leading actor. He is a great favorite with the audience here. Max Maretzek, we learn, is endeavoring to make arrangements to give Italian opera at the Boston theatre, during the month of October. A scene not announced in the bills took place recently at the Boston Museum. Mr. Keach (Frederick Bramble) received a bouquet, which he proffered to Mr. W. H. Smith, (Sir Robert Bramble). The latter, not losing sight of the spirit of the part, declined it with "No, no, my boy—flowers for the young—port and cigars for the old." The apt remark took hugely. Miss M. Henry, a danseuse from New York, is engaged at the Howard Athenaeum. Miss Mary Hill, from St. Louis, is Mr. Willard's leading juvenile lady. Mrs. J. M. Field has been highly successful at the Boston Museum in her personation of Mrs. Haller. Miss Lizzie Emmons assumes Miss Adelaide Biddle's position at the Boston theatre next season. Mrs. John Wood, of this city, and Mrs. Hudson Kirby are to play for Mr. Fleming's benefit. Much anxiety prevails in New York to see the former lady. Miss Emma Stanley will appear here on the 1st of September. She is having the Music Hall fitted up for her.—ALBANY.—The Greene street theatre will open on the 1st of September under the management of Henderson & Lossee. They are endeavoring to make an engagement for a few nights with Miss Keene and George Jordan. Miss Annette Ince will commence an engagement there on the 15th of September.—WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence commenced an engagement at the theatre here, on Monday evening last, August 25th—their first since their return from Europe. They appear at Chicago on Monday, September 1st. During his contemplated tour through the South and West, Mr. Florence will produce a new comedy written for him by C. W. Walcott, Esq., the accomplished comedian, and on his return to this city appears in another new piece from the pen of Mr. Charles Gayler.—QUEBEC.—The enterprising Hannington has gone to Quebec, to exhibit his dramas of "The Siege of Sebastopol."—HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Mrs. Emily Metayer was recently presented by the admirers of her professional abilities, with a heavy gold bracelet. It is ornamented with a cameo of rich and appropriate design, and bears a suitable inscription. Mr. Stuart, formerly of Wallack's company, has secured the lease of the theatre here for seven years. He will occupy it in the summer only.—DETROIT.—Mr. Nease commenced an engagement at the theatre here last Monday evening. He will proceed thence to Buffalo and Rochester. Mr. and Miss Richings left Saratoga last week to fulfil an engagement here.—BALTIMORE.—"The Ice Witch; or, the Frozen Hand," which has been gotten up gorgeously at the Holiday street theatre, has proved an immense success. The scenery is said to be fine. The three distinct views of the frozen sea, and of Harold's wrecked ship imbedded in the mountains of ice, the palace of the Ice Witch, and the vision of the Sun God, are the gems. Miss Maggie Mitchell is engaged to act in Baltimore, at the Holiday street theatre, next month. Mr. Edwin Booth has arranged to play his first engagement in the Atlantic States, in this, his native city. He is engaged with Ford.—PHILADELPHIA.—The papers speak in high terms of the new company at the Arch street theatre. Mr. D. P. Bowers, (a sister of Mrs. Conway), has made her mark as "Pauline," in the "Lady of Lyons." Signor Donetti's troupe of learned goats and monkeys are at the National circus, Philadelphia.—ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Signora Patania, Paul Julien, and Signori Morelli, Manzocchi and Matzka, gave a concert at the Pavilion Hotel, Rockaway, last Saturday evening.—NEWPORT, R. I.—The "Countess of Wilgort," and Messrs. Brignoli, Albites and Guion have been concerting here.—The Wood and Marsh troupe recently opened in Montreal to a 5400 house. Their business continued good.—FITCHBURG.—The theatre will open on the 1st of September. The stage manager is Mr. J. Hiddle.—CHICAGO.—Levi North will open his Amphitheatre here early in November.—TROY, N. Y.—F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Albertaine commenced an engagement at Troy on Monday evening, August 25th.—NEW BEDFORD.—The theatre will open here on the 15th of September with Mrs. Annie Senter as "Peg Woffington," in "Masks and Faces."—ST. LOUIS.—The pit of De Bar's theatre has been enlarged so as to hold one thousand persons.—INDIANAPOLIS.—The Blake Family are doing finely.—Wm. O. Blake, F. A. Tannhill, James F. Lytton and others.

## ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

It is a subject of congratulation to all playwrights that the Dramatic Copyright bill passed both houses of Congress on the last day of the session. It has become a law. It is supplementary to the copyright law of 1831. The following is a copy of the bill:

## THE DRAMATIC COPYRIGHT LAW.

Supplemental to an Act, entitled, "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting Copyright," approved Feb. 3, 1831.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that any copyright hereafter granted under the laws of the United States to the author or proprietor of any dramatic composition, designed or suited for public representation, shall be deemed and taken to confer upon the said author or proprietor, his heirs or assigns, along with the sole right to print and publish the said composition, the sole right also to act, perform or represent the same, or cause it to be acted, performed or represented on any stage or public place during the whole period for which the copyright is obtained; and any manager, actor, or other person acting, performing or representing the said composition without or against the consent of the said author or proprietor, his heirs or assigns, shall be liable for damages to be sued for and recovered by action on the case, or other equivalent remedy, with costs of suit, in any court of the United States, such damages in all cases to be rated and assessed at such sum not less than one hundred dollars for the first, and fifty dollars for every subsequent performance, as to the court having cognizance thereof shall appear to be just. Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein enacted shall impair any right to act, perform or represent a dramatic composition as aforesaid, which right may have been acquired, or shall in future be acquired by any manager, actor or other person, previous to the securing of the copyright for the said composition, or to restrict in any way the right of such author to process in equity in any court of the United States for the better and further enforcement of his rights.

Approved Aug. 13, 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Aug. 21, 1886.

A true copy carefully collated with the original roll.

W. HUNTER, Chief Clerk.

—The Boston Transcript learns that Mrs. Barrow was severely bruised by the railway accident between Concord and Manchester. Everything in the car in which her party was seated was shattered to pieces, sent all torn up, iron bent, and still no lives were lost; the engine broke in the front part of the car and distributed its steam through the same compelling a speedy egress by the windows. Mr. A. Richardson, of the Boston Theatre, Mrs. Barrow's agent, who is severely hurt, jumped out of the window first, and Mr. Barrow followed Mrs. Barrow to him. Every article of dress she had on was completely ruined. The friends of Mr. W. R. Fleming are making arrangements to give him a complimentary benefit. It will be given at the Academy of Music sometime during the month of September. The committee holds its sessions at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets. Judging from the energy with which the affair is carried on, it will certainly prove both a compliment and a success.—We hear that Mr. Harry Watkins, the young American actor, has returned in the Baltic from a trip to Paris and London. He is said to be a capital eccentric comedian (something like Walcott) and would make a valuable addition to some of our first-class companies.—Among the passengers by the next steamer from California, is the young tragedian, Edwin Booth, who comes to us fresh from his triumphs in El Dorado, and bringing the most flattering expressions of approbation from the critics of the Pacific stages. It is said that, in reality, the mantle of his father has descended upon him, and that he gives promise of achieving the very highest position in dramatic art. Mr. B. A. Baker, his agent, is now in town, completing his engagements for a tour of the Atlantic cities.—Mr. Thompson, a low comedian of much merit, (once attached to Brougham's Lyceum,) has just arrived in this city.—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway are "starring" it in the West.—John E. Owens, the great "Jakey," has decided to star it altogether hereafter.—Charles Wheatleigh will return from California and join Laura Keane's forces.—Mr. Heald, the young Englishman of fortune, who married Lola Montes shortly after her separation from the King of Bavaria, died at Folkestone, England, last month, of consumption.—The prospect of a speedy opening of the Broadway Theatre is not yet manifest. The injunction placed by Mr. Marshall upon the building operations of Bowen and McNamee cannot be removed until at least a couple of months have expired, unless done by compromise, of which there is not, at the present writing, the slightest probability. We do not know what will be done with the company in the meantime, unless it be made use of at the manager's other theatre in Philadelphia.—Mr. Reynolds, of Burton's theatre last season, has been engaged by Mr. Wallack

for the coming season. He has just returned from Canada. H. W. Finn is also, it is said, under engagement to Wallack.—The following letter from our celebrated countryman, the poet Longfellow, to Bala, the composer, will be read with interest by all. It is honorable to the poet and complimentary to the musician. "My dear sir: I feel very much flattered by your friendly note, and the precious volume of music which came with it—and I should not be so tardy in my thanks, had I not been laid up on my sofa with a lame knee for the last month. Finally, I have crept from Cambridge to this sea-side place, and am well enough to sit at a table and write. One of my first letters is to acknowledge your beautiful gift, and to say how successful this musical translation of my poems seems to me. You have sung them better than I did; for after all, music produces the mood of mind in which a piece is written better than words can. For all those various and beautiful melodies, those interpretations of my thoughts, I very sincerely thank you, and beg to assure you that I truly appreciate this token of your regard for what I have written, and all the friendly expressions of your letter. Believe me, my dear sir, yours very faithfully, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW." A more graceful tribute was never paid by poet to musician—by one man of genius to another.—Musical World.—Mr. C. W. Taylor, the veteran player and dramatist, says that he was a member of Wood and Warren's company, at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, thirty years ago, and that one of the gentlemen engaged there at that time, to play small parts, was a Mr. Fremont, a brother of the gallant Fremont who now aspires to be President of the United States.—Mrs. Charles Matthews, better known as Madame Vestris—a prominent member of the English stage—died at Grove Lodge, Fulham, on the 16th August. She was fifty-nine years of age.—Miss Charlotte Cushman has written to some of her friends in Boston, to the effect that she has postponed her return to the United States until next year.

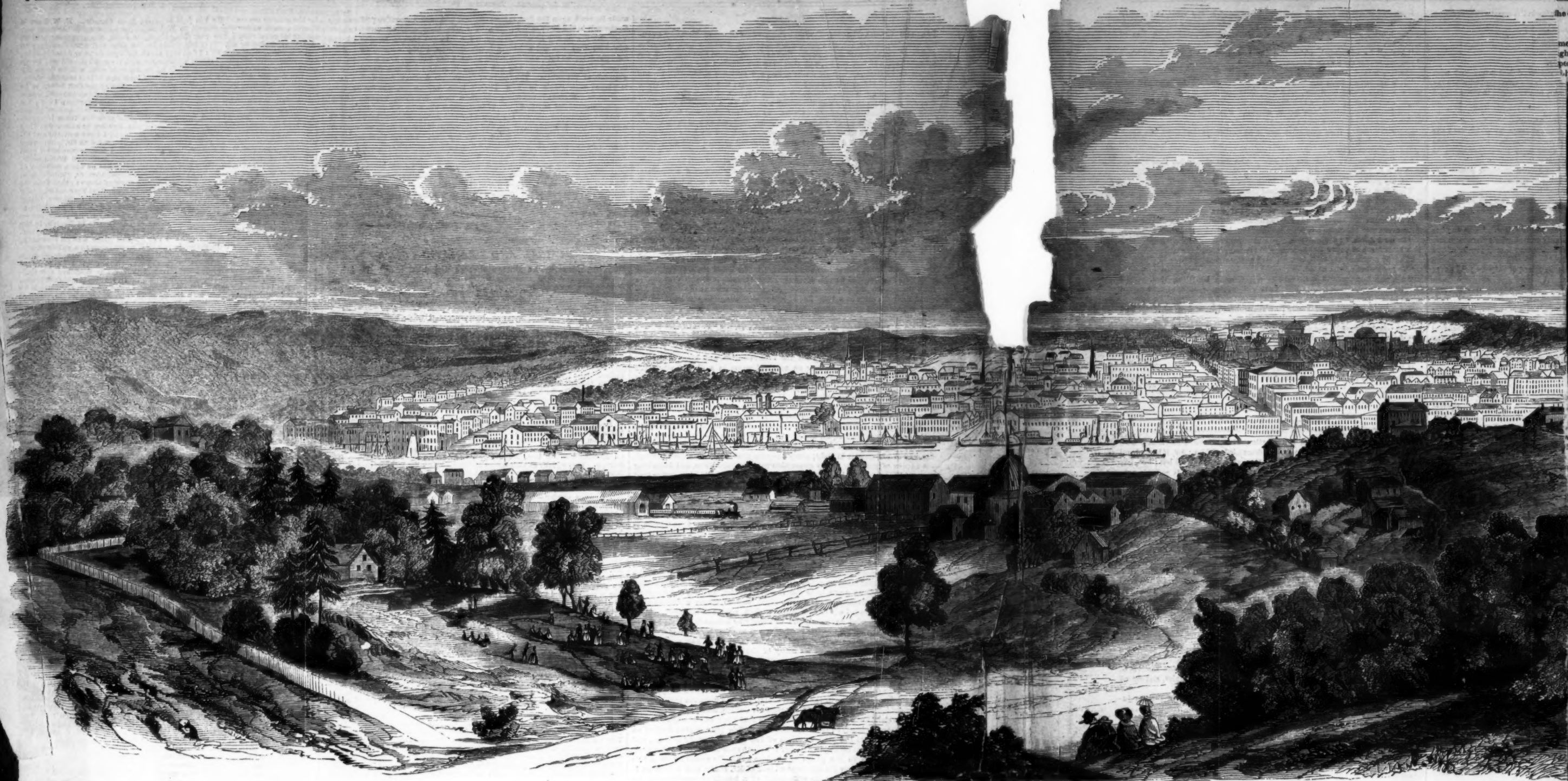
—The latest excitement in the musical line at this place was on Thursday, when Madame Cora de Wilhorm made her first appearance as a public singer. Madame de Wilhorm's maiden name was Wilhorm, and she is connected with some of the wealthiest families in New York. The event took place at Ocean Hall, which was crowded. Madame de Wilhorm is described as a delicately framed, beautiful woman, under twenty. Her voice is a high soprano, and is said to resemble in quality that of Miss Louisa Fyne. She intends to adopt the musical profession as a means of livelihood. The concert netted about \$300. Madame de Wilhorm was assisted by MM. Albites, Brignoli and Morino. Madame La Grange gave a concert here on Friday, at Ocean Hall, assisted by Gottschalk. All the tickets, six hundred, were sold at \$1.50 each, in six hours after they were placed on sale. Mr. Bostwick gave a concert on Friday, which was very successful, and the grand promenade concert given by the Germania, at the Ocean House, on the 19th, was literally crowded by the beauty and fashion of the place.—A gentleman who saw Miss Heron play in the Chicago recently, says it is one of the prettiest pieces of acting he ever saw. He adds, that "to attempt to describe it is almost impossible; witness the dying scene is to stand in the presence of death."—"Shipwreck," a comedy in two acts, by C. M. Walcott, has been purchased by Mr. W. J. Florence.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have been re-engaged at the Adelphi theatre, London. Previous to their return to the United States they will see in all the principal cities and towns in England, Ireland and Scotland.—An idle rumor is going the rounds of the papers, that Messrs. Stuart and Bourdonnet have offered to relieve Mr. Wallack of the responsibility of his lease of "Wallack's theatre," proffering him a hundred dollars a week as an indemnity. Nothing can be more absurd than such a rumor, as Mr. Wallack's profits cannot be much short of one hundred dollars per night, and when this is borne in mind, the offer alluded to could only be intended as an insult, which the gentlemen associated in the rumor would not be guilty of.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg has sent a silver laurel wreath to be placed on the coffin of Countess Rosal (Madame Sontag).—Lumley has closed the opera for the season. Gey takes Drury lane from Mr. Smith next February. Both entertainments will therefore alternate at this house.—Madlle. Caroline Dupres, the singer of the Opera Comique, has just been married to M. Van den Hauven, a young musician, without fortune. It is said that the lady was captivated not more by the amiable qualities of the young gentleman than by the heroic self-denial which he has for a length of time evinced in appropriating every part of his salary to the support of his family.—The Zouave trumpeters, under Julien, are at the Surrey Zoological. The quadrille written for them by M. Julien describes "the roll-call, the reveille, the march, the battle and the victory"—all of which effects are given very interestingly. They have brought out the spectacle of "Richard the Third," in great style, at Astley's.—It is stated that, in consequence of an event foreshadowed, and incidental to the life of Miss Julia Dean, she will shortly retire, temporarily, from the stage.—Miss Laura Keane and her company will play at the Holiday street theatre for two weeks, after their Washington engagement for the same period. The Baltimore museum is advertised for sale or lease. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Davenport are engaged to play a short act engagement at the Holiday street theatre.—Mr. E. L. Davenport has three engagements with Mr. Burton, who he filled between October and June next. Each engagement is for four weeks.—Mrs. Bateman's new five act play, presented at St. Louis with success last season, will, we hear, be acted in New York during the coming season.—Henry Wallack's name appears in Willard's "calls" to the company of the National, Boston. It is settled, however, that he (Wallack) will join his brother's company.—Mr. Duffield will open the Mobile theatre in the first week in September. The theatre has undergone a complete renovation. Boule, the artist of the French theatre in New Orleans, has painted two splendid drop curtains for Duffield. The principal members of the company are as follows: Messrs. Duffield, stage manager; George Fauncefort, leading; George Meloy, William J. Fuller, J. Gabay, A. Campbell, C. Wentworth, J. B. Cateson, E. B. Duffield and others. Ladies: Miss Fauncefort, leading; Miss Alice Mann, Miss J. Woodward, Miss Fanny Hudson, Miss Kate Anderson, Mrs. C. S. Mann, Mrs. McIntosh.—Miss Maria S. Brainerd, one of the best resident vocalists, will give a concert at Birmingham, Conn., on Tuesday evening.—Mme. Alexandrine (Daire), a French artiste, favorably known here, is shortly to have a complimentary benefit. The programme has not yet been issued.—The Wood and Marsh children are in Canada. Immense audiences are reported to have thronged the Montreal theatre to witness the performances of the Wood and Marsh troupe last week. The Pilot of that city says: "Long before the hour mentioned to begin the performance it was utterly impossible to obtain a seat, and many had to be content with just sufficient room to stand." The Herald remarks: "We have only time, before going to press, to say that without any exception (and we have in our mind's eye the Viennese children) we consider the performance of last evening the most attractive and pleasing we have ever witnessed at this theatre."—On Monday night, says a contemporary, during the performance of "To Parents and Guardians," at Wallack's, an immense rat came from beneath the stage into the orchestra, took a good survey of what was going on "in front," and then coolly began a promenade through the aisle of the parquet. He was disturbed in his walk by at least a score of hostile canes, from which he took refuge by making a precipitate retreat to the "place whence he came." A few moments afterwards a mammoth bat emerged from the "flies," and flew lazily all over the house. Nobody disturbed it, and it kept up its eccentric flight until the conclusion of the entertainments. Can an omen be drawn from these curious debut?

—BARNUM AND LITTLE EVA.—A NEW CARD.—We understand, upon pretty good authority, that the original representative of "Little Eva," Cordelia Howard, and her parents got out to Europe on Wednesday next, under the auspices of P. Barnum, who will doubtless secure a fortune for that wonderful child.—Julia Dean Hayne met with great success at the Metropolitan theatre, San Francisco, and on July 22, had a complimentary benefit tendered by some of the principal citizens. Mr. Charles Pope, who supported her, was much liked. Mr. McKean Buchanan was playing at the Union to very bad houses.—Mr. Geo. Wood opens the People's theatre, St. Louis, August 25. Company: McVicker, (stage manager), P. C. Cunningham, C. Wallis, Leighton, W. W. Allen, Dubois, Lesson, Lawrence, Barrett, Collier, Graver, Uhl, Matthews, Thorpe, W. Jamison; Messames Cunningham, Wallis, Leighton, Collier, W. W. Allen, Dyke; Misses Williams, Peters and Pearson. Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Conway were the stars at the St. Louis theatre, under De Bar's management, and acted in "Macbeth" on the 19th.—Twenty-three of the Lower Rhinish Singing Societies celebrated the third anniversary of their association on the 3rd and 4th of August, at Cleveland. That pleasantly situated town is out of the beaten track, and on the threshold of a district rich in the treasures of archaeological and Tourist, who like an object, and that object a musical one, may be glad to hear of a little festival which will be held at Erfurt, early in October. At this, we are told, Herr Reinthal's "Jephtha" will be performed.—The prospectus has been issued of a company for the construction of an adequate music-room at the west end of London. It is to be called the St. James's Hall Company; and the building will occupy a space between the Regent's Quadrant and Piccadilly, with ample entrances in both. It has been designed by Mr. Owen Jones, and will exceed nearly all the large music-rooms in the kingdom, including Exeter Hall, in length and height, although not in width, its measurement being 184 feet by sixty, and sixty feet in height. There will also be two minor halls, together with a spacious restaurant, the whole of which will be available for public meetings or festivals. The capital, including a margin of £5,000, is fixed at £40,000 in £10 shares, and the annual outgoings for rent and management are estimated at £5,522. Lord Granville and Mr. H. Bingham Baring are the trustees, and the provisions management vested in experienced persons—namely, Messrs. Benedict, Beale, Chappell, Ellis, Leader, G. Smith, and Addison. Those who seek what is strange in art and wonderful in speculation may be glad of the title of a book just published at Frankfurt, by Dr. Trummer—"Music of the Past and of the Present, of this World and the Next." Pointing Benedict's famous colloquy with a note of interrogation, the comment naturally suggesting itself is, "This can be no trick?" A jest it must be; and if a sign that present Germany is waking up to a sense of the folly which has been talked concerning German music for the future the satire is a welcome one.—Two new English Cantatas, by the celebrated English composers, J. L. Hatton and G. A. Macfarren, are shortly to be produced. The subjects chosen are "Robin Hood," by Mr. J. L. Hatton, and "May Day," by Mr. G. A. Macfarren.

—SHORTEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.—The Cunard steamship Persia that left New York, August 6, arrived at the bar of the Mersey river, Liverpool, on the evening of August 15, having occupied in the passage eight days, twenty-three hours, and thirty minutes, which the Liverpool Mercury calls the shortest passage on record. The greatest number of miles run in one day was 248, and on five other days she made respectively 308, 338, 331, 344 and 342 miles.

—MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—SIX PERSONS DROWNED.—On Wednesday, August 27, the following persons, all belonging to the city of New York, were drowned at Bellport, Long Island, by the upsetting of a boat in which they were sailing, viz: Mrs. Dr. Kempf, Mrs. J. E. D. Funt, and James Funk, wife and son of Captain Stansberry Funk, Linda Harriott, daughter of Carman Harriott, Eddie Northrup, wife of John Northrup, and a servant girl in the employ of Mr. Harriott.





THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y., GREENBUSH AND EAST ALBANY IN THE FOREGROUND. FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.



CHARLES DUDLEY, ESQ.

#### THE CITY OF ALBANY, CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—GREEN- BUSH AND EAST ALBANY IN THE FOREGROUND.

FROM AN ORIGINAL VIEW TAKEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER.

ALBANY, the capital of New York, and second in importance in the State, is situated on the west bank of the Hudson river, one hundred and forty-five miles above New York city, and about three hundred and seventy north-east from Washington. The city was founded in 1614, growing up around what the Dutch called Fort Orange. It received its charter as a city as early as 1686. As viewed from some parts of the Hudson the city is highly picturesque and imposing. A low alluvial flat, from fifteen to one hundred yards wide, extends along the margin of the river, but west of this rises some two hundred and twenty feet in the distance of a mile. Albany contains many public buildings, among which are the Capitol, the University, the Dudley Observatory, the Medical College, the State Normal School, the Albany Academy, and we may add the Catholic Cathedral, which, when finished, will be one of the most splendid, as well as largest churches in the United States. There are forty churches, many very handsome specimens of architecture. Among the benevolent institutions is the Orphan Asylum for the county poor. This building is a fine structure, one mile west of the City Hall. The Catholics have a fine orphan asylum called St. Vincent's, incorporated in 1849. There is also an Emigrants' Friend Society, and also an institution, liberally supported, the object of which is to obtain fair prices for the labor of seamstresses. The Albany Institute contains a library of five thousand volumes. The Young Men's Association has a library of eight thousand volumes. The State Library, which is open to the public, contains twenty-seven thousand volumes. The State Agricultural Society contains an interesting cabinet of natural history and agriculture, and the State has the finest collection of natural history objects in the country. Albany is advantageously situated for commerce, being at the head of sloop navigation on the Hudson, and communicating by means of its canals with Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and Lake Champlain. It is also the centre of a number of very important railroads, connecting it with Buffalo, New York, and Boston, and other less important places. One of the largest articles of commerce is lumber. The clear pine of Michigan and Canada, the oak, cherry, and poplar of Ohio, the common pine of Pennsylvania and New York, meet here and create one of the largest lumber markets of the world. Wheat, barley, manufactured tobacco, and flour are great staples, which, in enormous quantities, pass through Albany on their way to New York. The city supports ten newspapers, ten banks, has an assessed value of real estate of near twenty millions, and personal property of five millions. At the last sitting of the Legislature, the Hudson River Railroad Company succeeded in passing a bill allowing a bridge to be built across the river, which, when finished, it is supposed will add greatly to the property of the city, and facilitate transport of goods and the conveyance of passengers. Our magnificent picture was taken from the east side of the river, which brings East Albany and Greenbush in the foreground, and gives a perfect idea of the city and environs, and is the first, we believe, ever given to the public on so large a scale, and with such attention to detail. To one acquainted with the locality, the principal buildings and leading peculiarities of the city can be identified. Nothing better has ever been published in the United States.

ing a bill allowing a bridge to be built across the river, which, when finished, it is supposed will add greatly to the property of the city, and facilitate transport of goods and the conveyance of passengers. Our magnificent picture was taken from the east side of the river, which brings East Albany and Greenbush in the foreground, and gives a perfect idea of the city and environs, and is the first, we believe, ever given to the public on so large a scale, and with such attention to detail. To one acquainted with the locality, the principal build-



MRS. RLANDINA DUDLEY.

ings and leading peculiarities of the city can be identified. Nothing better has ever been published in the United States.

#### THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, ALBANY.

A LITTLE over three years ago, the Albany University was established, comprehending a series of practical, professional and sci-

entific schools. As a part of the enterprise, it was resolved to establish an astronomical observatory. Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer kindly offered a donation of several acres of land near the northern limits of the city, affording an excellent site for the contemplated building.

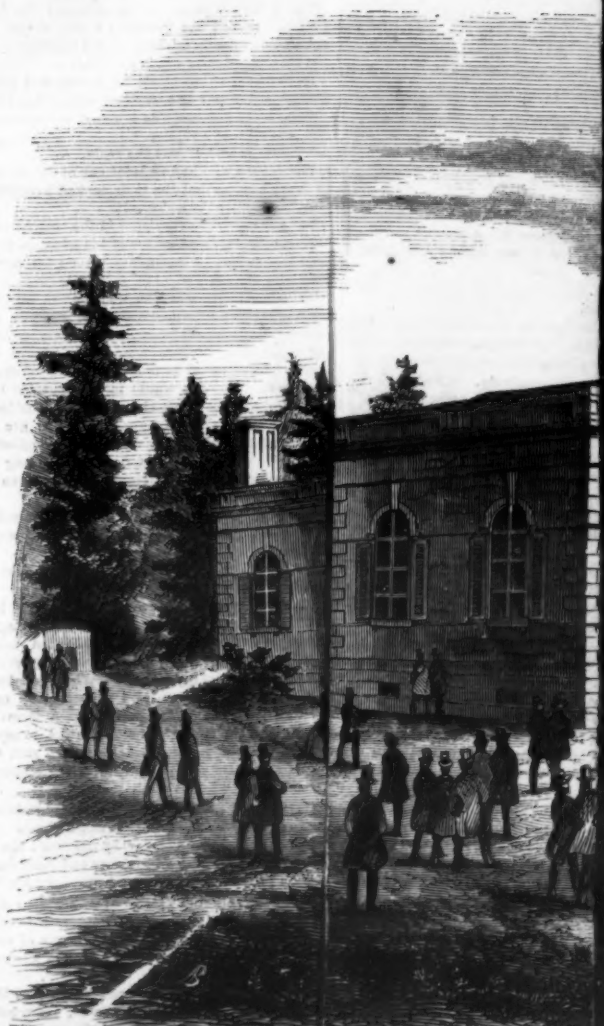
#### MRS. RLANDINA DUDLEY,

highly distinguished for her domestic virtues, her wealth and enlightened spirit, gave towards the building the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, and at the present meeting of the Scientific Association she made her splendid mansion the seat of hospitality. Contributions were received from several members of the city of Albany, increasing this to twenty-five thousand dollars. The building was commenced in the spring of 1853, upon a plan designed by Prof. Mitchell, and was erected under the supervision of Professor Perkins. The plan of the building is in the form of a square, eighty-four feet in front by seventy-two feet deep. The centre room is twenty-eight feet square; the east and west wings, which are designed for use of the meridian instruments, are each thirty-three feet square, provided with the usual gages in the meridians. The south wing is forty square, divided into a library room, two computing rooms, and other small rooms for the magnetic apparatus for recording the observations. The equatorial room, which is in the second story, is a circular form, twenty-four feet in diameter, the tower revolving on iron balls.

The main pier for the support of the equatorial was commenced six feet below the bottom of the cellar, with its base, fifteen feet square, resting in a bed of concrete and rubble sixteen inches in thickness. The size of the pier was gradually reduced to ten feet square at the level of the cellar, and has continued upward without further variation. The whole is built in the most substantial manner of large stone, well bedded. The piers in the transit rooms are six by eight feet, and each room is furnished with clock piers of similar construction. The walls are of brick; but the basement, portico, cornices, &c., are of fine dressed stone. The library and computing rooms are warmed by heated air from a basement furnace. Those rooms and the staircase are all accessible from the vestibule. A bust of the late

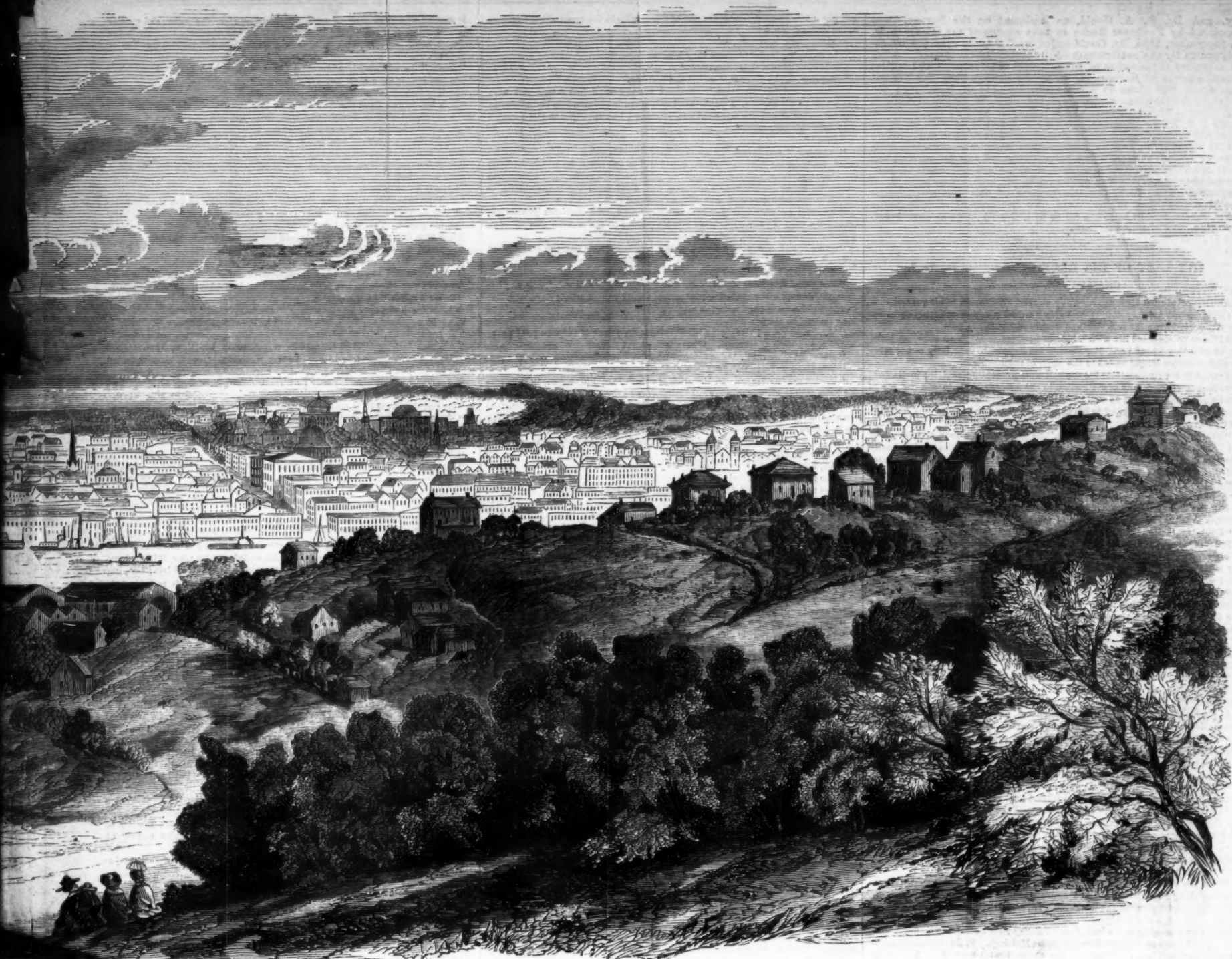
#### CHARLES DUDLEY,

executed by E. D. Palmer, one of the finest of our American sculptors, resident at Albany, is placed near the principal entrance. In the summer of 1855 Mrs. Dudley offered to furnish requisite means for procuring a heliometer of the most approved construction, and the Hon. Erasmus Corning contributed the means of procuring the meridian circle, a transit instrument, and an astronomical clock. An arrangement was also made by which the Observatory should commence its operations in the directions of the United Coast Sur-



THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.





IN THE FOREGROUND. FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.

schools. As a part of the enterprise, it was resolved to establish an astronomical observatory. Stephen Van Rensselaer kindly offered a donation of several acres of land near the northern end of the city, affording an excellent site for the contemplated building.

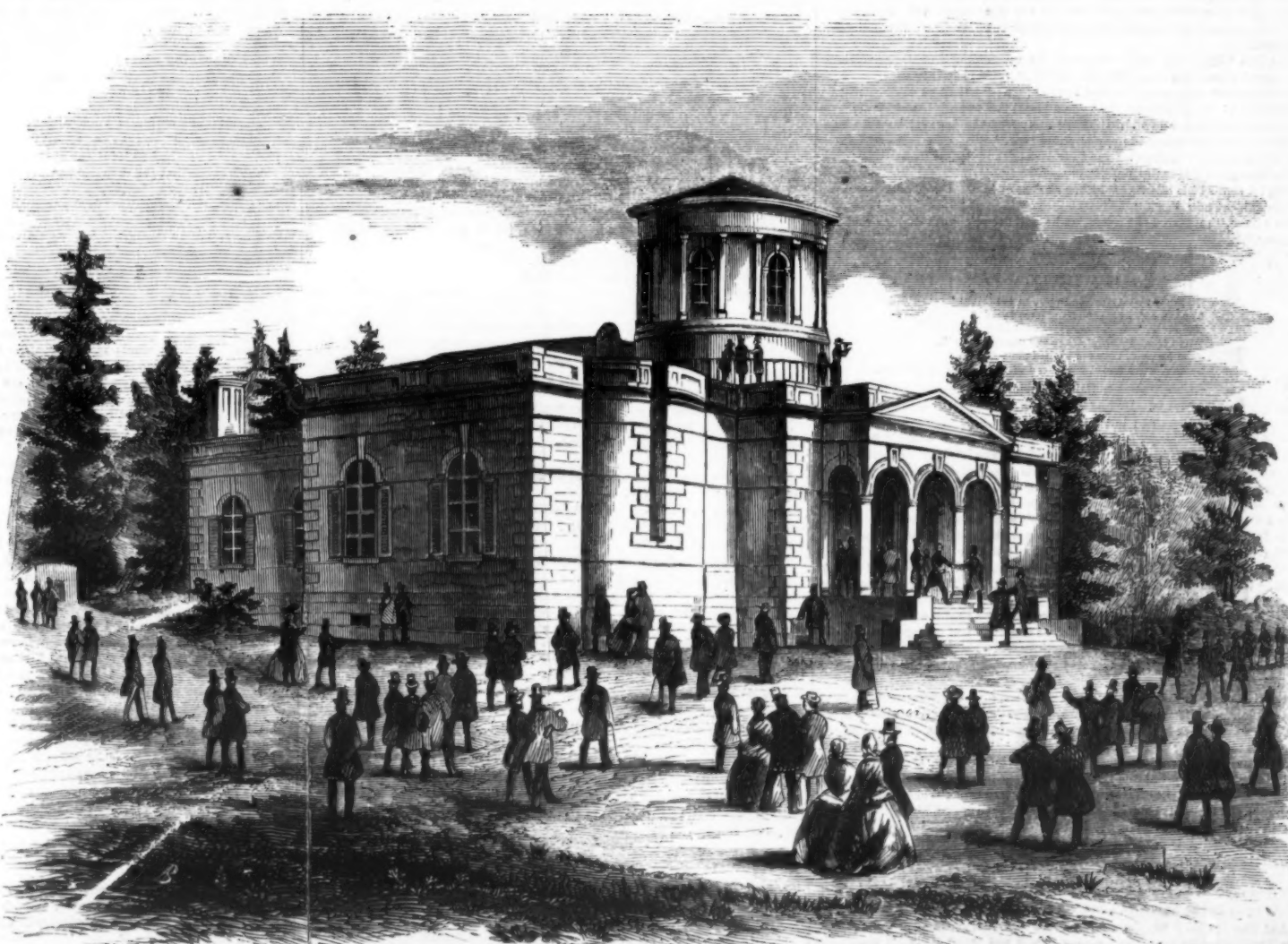
MRS. BLANDINA DUDLEY,

distinguished for her domestic virtues, her piety, and enlightened spirit, gave towards the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, and at the present meeting of the Scientific Association made her splendid mansion the seat of hospitality. Contributions were received from several gentlemen of the city of Albany, increasing this to twenty-five thousand dollars. The building commenced in the spring of 1853, upon the design of Prof. Mitchell, and was erected under the supervision of Professor Perkins. The plan of the building is in the form of a rectangle, eighty-four feet in front by seventy-two feet in depth. The centre room is twenty-eight feet high; the east and west wings, which are designed for the use of the meridian instruments, are each thirty-three feet square, provided with the usual apparatus in the meridians. The south wing is forty feet square, divided into a library room, two classrooms, and other small rooms for the magnetic apparatus for recording the observations. The equatorial room, which is in the second story, is a circular form, twenty-four feet in diameter, and revolving on iron balls.

The main pier for the support of the equatorial instrument commenced six feet below the bottom of the cellar, with its base, fifteen feet square, resting in a foundation of concrete and rubble sixteen inches in thickness. The size of the pier was gradually reduced to ten feet square at the level of the cellar, and continued upward without further variation. The whole is built in the most substantial manner of large stone, well bedded. The piers in the east rooms are six by eight feet, and each is furnished with clock piers of similar construction. The walls are of brick; but the base-ports, cornices, &c., are of fine dressed stone. The library and computing rooms are heated by heated air from a basement furnace. The rooms and the staircase are all accessible from the vestibule. A bust of the late

CHARLES DUDLEY,

erected by E. D. Palmer, one of the finest of American sculptors, resident at Albany, is placed near the principal entrance. In the summer of 1855 Mrs. Dudley offered to furnish requisite for procuring a heliometer of the most approved construction, and the Hon. Erastus Corning contributed the means of procuring the meridian transit instrument, and an astronomical clock. An arrangement was also made by which the observatory should commence its operations under the directions of the United Coast Sur-



THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, ALBANY, N. Y., INCORPORATED A. D. 1853.



vey, and Dr. B. A. Gould, an assistant on the Survey, was appointed by Professor Bache to take charge of the Observatory. In September, 1855, Dr. Gould sailed for Europe to give the necessary orders for the construction of the instruments required. After an extensive examination of the principal observatories and optical establishments of Europe, the order for constructing the Transit instrument was given to the Messrs. Repsold of Hamburg; the order for the meridian circle, presented by T. W. Olcott of Albany, was given to Messrs. Post and Martins, of Berlin; the meridian circle is 3 feet in diameter, the tube is 8 feet long, with an object glass of 8 inches English, or 7½ French, in diameter; it will measure tenths of seconds; and an astronomical clock was obtained from Kessels of Copenhagen. The construction of the heliometer, the most delicate instrument of all, has, after mature deliberations, been intrusted to one of our own countrymen, Mr. Charles A. Spencer, of Canastota, New York, the microscopes of this gentleman being considered the best in the world. To the citizens of Albany too much credit cannot be given for their liberality towards their local, scientific, and artistic interests.

### THE LAST OF HIS RACE.—Commenced in No. 7.

#### CHAPTER LIX.—continued.

Although Roderick Hastings carefully avoided all allusion to his quarrel with his wife, he had not forgotten it, and only awaited a fitting opportunity to release himself from a fetter which had long been hateful to him.

At times he regarded her with a look of insolent triumph or scowling hate, for he no longer feared her. Her threats are impotent. The body of her murdered brother no longer rested in the vault of the Herberts.

Meanwhile the preparations for the ball were proceeding rapidly; invitations were sent to every family of distinction in the country, and, to the master of Crowhall's great delight as well as surprise, in most instances accepted; the rumors which had circulated to his disadvantage either having died away or being disbelieved.

"Everything goes on as I could wish," he observed, in a tone of triumph to his friend, Mark Raymond. "Prejudices and family enmities are gradually disappearing. Foes are becoming friends; friends more earnest in my cause. Littered will be returned."

"And you," said the baronet, "rewarded with the long-coveted title. Well, by Jupiter, you will have earned it, for never did a fellow labor more earnestly to obtain a handle to his name. Mrs. Montessor says that she thinks it sounds prettier as it is; and she is a woman of taste."

"Doubtless," thought his hearer, with secret satisfaction.

The Sunday which preceded the ball, Roderick Hastings and the greater part of his guests attended Crowhall church. The hypocrite even carried his acting so far as to request his wife to accompany him. To his surprise she complied without a moment's hesitation. The last time she had taken her seat in the old oak gallery reserved from time immemorial for the Herberts, her brother Harry was by her side. Sad and painful thoughts came over her. For the first time for years she ventured to pray, and felt relieved by the effort. Sorrow and disappointment had softened her own obdurate heart. She thought of her brothers, as she remembered them in the happy hours of her girlhood and innocence; then of their fate, and the share she had taken in its accomplishment. Where are they now?

The repentant woman scarcely dared turn her eyes towards that part of the church where a heavy escutcheon marked the entrance to the burial place of her race.

At the conclusion of the sermon her husband, offering his arm to Mrs. Montessor, led her from the church. No one seemed to care for Mabel, or think it worth their while to remember that she was present. The neglected wife was left to return to her home alone.

As she crossed the churchyard, old Alan approached and bared his gray head before her. He had watched her from his seat amongst the tenants, and read, fancied that he read, what was passing in her heart. He felt touched at the change, and trusted that it proceeded from a true repentance.

"I have done your errand," he said.

"Thanks, Alan," she exclaimed; "you have performed the last service I shall ever require at your hands. Has my cousin sent no reply?"

"It was my fault, lady," replied the messenger; "I told him that it was uncertain whether I should find an opportunity of seeing you or not; but he said that he would come."

Whilst the speakers were thus engaged in conversation, Nan Willis came hobbling along the pathway of the churchyard. She appeared surprised at seeing Alan and the mistress of Crowhall together, but passed on without a word.

On the very evening of the ball, Lawyer Colley rode over to the manor-house, and insisted upon seeing his client Roderick Hastings. It was in vain that the servants informed him their master was engaged with company. The agent would take no denial. "Were he on his death-bed," he said, "I would see him; mine is business that cannot be postponed."

When Roderick entered the library, which he did in no very enviable humor, he found his legal adviser pacing to and fro the apartment and tapping his head, his usual custom when anything had occurred which he could not clearly comprehend.

"Now, Mr. Colley," he said, "what is the meaning of this ill-timed visit, at a moment when I am expecting the arrival of half the county?"

"Extravagance, nonsense," replied the old man; "put them off."

"This to me! Do you forget that you address the owner of Crowhall?"

"I am not sure that I do address him," answered the lawyer; "notice has been served upon the tenants to pay no more rent."

"In whose name?" demanded the thunder-stricken Roderick.

"The Honorable Edgar Sutton."

"Pooh!" replied his client. "I have no fear of him. I can hear no more upon the subject now."

"But I have," muttered the agent, as he withdrew; "both of him and for my money."

#### CHAPTER LX.

Revenge maintains her empire in the breast,  
Though every other feeling freezes to rest;  
The sooner may the crew-deserted bark,  
When tempests wildly rage and nights are dark,  
Admit a pilot, than the excited brain  
Reason, when tossed upon her angry main.—H. TREVANION.

LEFT to his meditations, Roderick Hastings paced the floor of the library for several minutes in silence. He had long been prepared to see his title to the estate of Crowhall disputed; but not by the Honorable Edgar Sutton, a man of cool, determined courage, as heartless and calculating as himself, but with this difference, that in the eyes of the world he was strictly honorable, his social position being too elevated to permit him prudently to act otherwise.

"I grasp the hand," muttered the possessor of Crowhall, with suppressed fury, between his clenched teeth, "from which the blow has come—it is a woman's vengeance. Mabel has prompted this attempt to thwart me. Fool! I feel it is the shock of the vase of clay against the vase of iron; experience might have taught her prudence. She knows that I am not one to be braved or thwarted with impunity. But for Nan's foolish pity I had been rid of her ere this. Why should I not rid myself of them both? They have served my turn, and how I loathe and despise them!"

It was a horrible suggestion, when it is remembered that the beings he spoke of were his wife and mother; but, fearful as it was, it was one not likely to lie barren in the fertile brain of Roderick Hastings.

"The election over, and the baronetcy secured," he thought, "I shall have time to attend to them."

With all his calculation, on one point he was wrong. Experience had taught Mabel prudence. She was perfectly aware of her danger, and prepared to meet it. There was neither hesitation, fear, nor lingering affection in her outraged heart; like that of her destroyer, it was iron.

During the day Roderick was once more visited by Lawyer Ellagood, who found his agency too profitable not to feel deeply interested in the validity of his employer's title to the estates. This time he had brought one of the notices with him, and placing it before his client, the old man seated himself in a chair to watch his countenance as he perused it.

Roderick deliberately read it over several times.

"Well! well!" exclaimed his visitor impatiently, and at the same time tapping his forehead; "have you nothing to observe?—nothing to suggest?—nothing to say? You are as cool, Mr. Hastings, as though Crowhall had descended to you in one unbroken line from the time of the Conquest."

"And why should I not be cool?" demanded the gentleman, with a quiet smile. "If interests run counter, passion will not mend them. I have been a cool man all my life, and found my advantage in it. It is too late to alter. 'Decide,' he continued, 'what have I to feel uneasy about? By her father's

will my wife became absolute mistress of the estates in the event of her brothers dying without heirs."

"Ahem! yes, certainly."

"In marrying Mabel Herbert they become mine."

The lawyer gave a short dissatisfied cough.

"Nothing can be clearer," added the speaker.

"Perhaps not, Mr. Hastings," observed his visitor; "but a prudent man can never be too certain. A doubt has lately risen in my own mind whether my late respected client, the father of Mrs. Hastings, had the right to make such a disposal of his property."

"How?"

"Whether," continued the speaker, lowering his voice, "a deed of settlement, made by Sir Gilbert Herbert, is not still in existence, by which deed the possession of Crowhall is not strictly entailed on heirs male. His widow, the same who drove her husband's mistress and child from the manor-house to perish in the snow-storm, it was said, suppressed it."

"And is it possible that you believe this?" exclaimed Roderick greatly excited; "a man of your experience and knowledge of the world! No; if such a document ever existed, Lady Herbert destroyed it."

"There is but one person living," said the lawyer, "who can settle that point."

"And who is that?"

"The grand-daughter Mabel, your wife," replied his visitor. "She was her favorite, and to my certain knowledge frequently passed whole days with her in the muniment room where the original title-deeds and family papers of the long line of the Herberts are kept."

"Muniment room!" repeated his employer, in a tone of surprise; "I never heard of any such apartment. Where is it?"

"Here! at Crowhall."

"You jest! or have lost your senses."

"Permit me to observe, Mr. Roderick Hastings," said his agent, in a sarcastic tone, "that neither of your suppositions are very complimentary. I never jest on business matters; and as for having lost my senses, when our mutual transactions are wound up, it will be seen which has had the most art of the two—I have kept on the safe side of the hedge."

"Not if your surmise is a correct one. You forget the heavy sums you have lent upon the estates."

"No, I don't."

"The mortgages you hold?"

"The mortgages I did hold," interrupted the lawyer, with a quiet smile. "The fact is, I have transferred them to a second party long since. My late partner in the bank has taken them off my hands; I am only your agent."

For several moments the speakers regarded each other in silence. The master of Crowhall felt more alarmed at the wily old usurer having transferred the mortgages than at all else he had heard.

"Come, Ellagood," he said, "we must not quarrel. You can understand my surprise—the excitement—the agitation."

"Perfectly, Mr. Hastings, perfectly," answered his visitor, calmly.

"Are you still my friend?"

"I am always the friend of my client."

"Can I trust you?"

"In everything that is safe—legally safe," replied the old man. "Of course you are too prudent, too much a man of the world, too honorable, to propose anything doubtful to one of my years, respectability and character; for if there is a thing I am tenacious of in this world it is my reputation. Reputation, as my venerated parent used to observe, is —"

"Fshaw!" interrupted Roderick; "we know each other on that point. All I require of you is to speak plainly—to tell me all you know—all you suspect; to point out the quarter from which danger threatens, and leave me to find a remedy."

"And be laughed at for my pains?" said Mr. Ellagood.

"No."

"Do you promise to keep your temper?"

"Most sacredly."

"Well, then," replied the lawyer, who appeared rather amused than embarrassed at the request, "I don't care if for once I do speak plainly; but, mind, it must not be drawn into a precedent. Roderick Hastings, with all your cunning, daring, and dexterity, you are little better than a fool. You contrived to win—by what means it is not for me to inquire—a beautiful, wealthy, proud, and high-born wife. Instead of concealing your infidelities, as any husband possessed of common prudence would have done, you especially proclaimed them; and secure, as you imagined, of her fortune, treated her like a clown; neglected and insulted her where women are most sensitive, her affections. Are you weak enough to imagine you can pursue such a course with impunity? A true woman, when once her energies are directed to revenge, exceeds a lawyer in cunning, a priest in perseverance, and both are good haters. Sir Gilbert Herbert's deed settling the estates still exists. I have ascertained that much, and I suspect it is in the hands of your wife."

"Curse her!" muttered the infuriated ruffian.

Mr. Ellagood regarded him with a glance of contempt.

"To think that she should have concealed it all these years," added the speaker.

"It took a long time to wear out her affection," observed the old man. "But as you have proved its depth, you can the better measure her hatred."

"Curse her!" repeated his employer.

"Pooh! pooh!" interrupted the lawyer, "children curse, men act. You boasted but now that if I pointed out the danger, you would find the remedy. I have done so: find it."

"You believe the deed is still in her possession?" said Roderick.

His informant nodded in the affirmative.

"And where is the muniment room you spoke of?"

"That," replied the old man, in a tone of vexation, "I never yet could learn. My late client, who in all else reposed unbounded confidence in me, invariably refused to tell me. The entrance to it is a secret to all but the members of the family, who are sworn, I have heard, never to disclose it. A curious old place, he added, 'is Crowhall manor-house; doubtless it was some contrivance of the monks.'

"I must see Mabel," exclaimed Roderick.

"Better watch her," suggested his visitor.

"Perhaps you are right," answered the former, musingly; "but tell me one thing. Were you influenced in transferring the mortgages upon my estates to a second party solely by your knowledge of this infernal settlement?"

"Well, no! not entirely," said the old man, evasively. "Walter Herbert borrowed three thousand pounds of me, and I never could make out what he did with it."

"And did you never suspect?"

"Hem!" coughed Mr. Ellagood, and at the same time looking at his watch; "I told you that my plain speaking must not be drawn into a precedent. Keep an eye upon your wife. Pass a single trick in the game you are playing for, and it is lost."

With this warning the speaker quitted the room, leaving Roderick a prey to any but pleasant reflections.

"I will keep an eye upon Mabel," he muttered; "her shadow shall not be more constant than my watchfulness. It is a desperate game she is playing, but I shall bask her yet."

And with this conclusion he retired to dress for dinner.

The ball in the evening was attended by most of the county families. Many of them came out of compliment to Sir Colin Leonard, in whose political opinions, or rather those of the Minister, they shared; others from curiosity, or indifference to the discreditable rumors which had been circulated on the hasty, inconsiderate marriage of the heiress of Crowhall so soon after the death of her brother; whilst many accepted the invitation from that reckless love of pleasure which renders the excitement of society necessary to their existence; beings who find home the dulllest spot on earth, and for this simple reason—they lack themselves the resources which adorn and render it happy.

But the crowning triumph of all, in Roderick's eyes, was the presence of Lord and Lady Mountjoy, one of the oldest names in the peerage. His lordship was distantly connected with Mabel by her mother's side; but, notwithstanding this relationship, had, since the death of Sir Harry, abstained from all intercourse with her and her husband.

Meanwhile Mabel had taken the arm of her noble relative, and was walking with him through the rooms.

Few of the visitors who had not previously been acquainted with her suspected that the quiet, pale woman walking with Lord Mountjoy was the real mistress of Crowhall. Most of them mistook Mrs. Colonel Montessor for the hostess; and the error was a very natural one, for the lady made her appearance in the ball-room leaning on the arm of Roderick, her rich cheek flushed with the consciousness of beauty.

There was a buzz of admiration wherever she appeared.

Mabel did not dance. Her rival opened the ball with her husband.

It wanted nearly an hour of midnight when Bessie, the valet, slid quietly into the room and whispered a few words in his master's ear. Roderick changed color slightly; but, quickly recovering himself, nodded to him to withdraw.

"Adela," he whispered, addressing the fair siren who had enslaved him; "you can render me a most important service."

The lady looked surprised.

"It is but to pass from the ball-room to the library. In the great hall you will encounter a man in livery, who will, doubtless, ask if you are Mrs. Hastings: answer boldly 'Yes,' and bring me any letter or token he may give you."

"Willingly," exclaimed the guilty woman. "Is it possible that the cold, satirical Mabel has proved false to you?"

Roderick nodded; then reminded her in an undertone that there was not a minute to be lost.

The next he was alone.

"So," he thought; "the plot thickens. She has chosen her time to communicate with my enemy well. Lord and Lady Mountjoy, too, invited to throw me off my guard. Fool that I was to be so nearly duped by her!"

When Mrs. Colonel Montessor returned the speaker saw by her flashing eye, and the curl of her red, scornful lip, that she had succeeded.

"Thanks," he said, as she placed a scrap of paper in his hand.

It contained but three words: "Pavilion—midnight—alliance." He read them over twice before he felt fully satisfied that he had seized their meaning.

"Dearest Adela," he whispered, "you have proved yourself my good genius. This little scrap of paper was necessary to my happiness."

The lady appeared anything but gratified at the compliment.

"To my security," he added.

"Ah, now I understand you. She is worse, more heartless, than even I imagined. Oh, Roderick! had I been your wife, worlds would not have tempted me to betray you."

The seducer smiled incredulously; he remembered how devoted Mabel had once been to him.

"Do you doubt me?" she added, reproachfully.

"No, Adela," he answered; "I have received too many proofs of your devotion for that; it was but a passing thought. Till an hour after midnight I must quit you."

"And then?"

"Then," said the libertine, "I am your own."

#### CHAPTER LXI.

Proofs clear as fountains of July, when  
We see each grain of gravel.—SHAKESPEARE.

RODERICK HASTINGS held a brief conversation with Sir Mark Raymond, who fallen as he was, hesitated at the service demanded of him; for, if he had not the honor of a gentleman, he had at least the pride of manhood left; but, like most men who have taken one false step, the baronet found it more easy to advance than recede. The tempter had served him, and he now found himself called upon to pay the debt.

"Remember," said the former, "that you have my authority for what you do. Obtain it, if possible, by fair means; if not, use force."

"But violence—and a woman!" urged Mark, in a tone of remonstrance.

"Is it worse than fraud and a woman?" demanded his friend. "I have heard of a casuist splitting hairs. It is rather too late to play the moralist. I had no such qualms when it was the question to serve you."

"That is true," replied the young man; "and the debt of gratitude, as I suppose you call it, must be paid. Do you know, Roderick," he added, with a sigh, "I sometimes wish it had never been incurred. There, say no more. I am gone."

He quitted the room as he spoke, and his confederate observed with a smile that his wife very shortly afterwards disappeared; but not before Lord Mountjoy had so far relaxed from his stateliness as to engage him in conversation.

"Cleverly planned," thought the master of Crowhall; "but I have the key of the enigma, and can turn the tables."

Never during the course of his long life had the coolness and self-possession of the peer been so put to it. Gradually dropping the tone of deference he had at first assumed, Roderick proceeded to banter his lordship on the motives of his visit; hinted that he had seceded from his party and principles, and rattled to the ministry.

The idea of a Mountjoy rattling! They had been consistent in their prejudices, virtues and vices, ever since the conquest.

A group gradually gathered round them, and the scene grew interesting.

It was really a study to observe the exquisite tact with which the aged nobleman parried the coarse home-thrusts of his adversary—his indifference when palpably hit—his unruffled features at the all but positive insults levelled at him. The persecution was so gallantly borne, that several of the neighboring gentry, although opposed to the peer in politics, began to side with him, and there was great risk of the conversation degenerating into a squabble. Fortunately it was prevented by the return of Sir Mark Raymond. Roderick most unceremoniously broke through the circle, and darted to meet him.

His friend placed a packet in his hand.

"How did you obtain it—by violence?" he demanded.

"No," replied the baronet; "that shame at least has been spared me. Your wife evidently mistook me for another."

"My obligation to you is eternal."

He thrust the packet into his bosom, and advancing to the spot where Mrs. Colonel Montessor was standing, offered her his arm.

"Have you obtained the proofs of her culpability?" he inquired.

"All—all that I require."

"Thank heaven!" was the reply.

The woman who had violated one of the most sacred of the moral laws, dared to thank heaven that the wife she had wronged was, as she imagined, as little worthy of sympathy as herself.

For a man of his experience in the temper and heart of a woman, Roderick Hastings, in the intoxication of his triumph over Mabel—for such he considered it—committed one grave error: he gave her the opportunity of overwhelming the rival who had supplanted her in his affections, but treated her with disdain, with confusion and shame—an occasion too tempting to be lost.

He approached the spot on which his wife was standing, surrounded by a circle of the principal ladies of the county, with Mrs. Colonel Montessor hanging on his arm. With a woman's quickness of perception, she noticed how those of her own sex drew back as she approached, and a feeling of sickness came over her. She would have requested her companion to lead her from the room, but the words clung to the roof of her mouth.

"My love," said the hypocrite, "you are neglecting your duty as hostess sadly. Mrs. Montessor is waiting an introduction to your friends."

The eyes of Mabel flashed fire—all the long pent-up scorn and jealousy of years broke forth in that single glance; even Roderick stood for an instant confounded and appalled.

"Lady Mountjoy," she said, "as my nearest female relative I must appear to you, in what terms I ought to present the mistress of my husband to my friends?"

"Are you mad?" demanded the astonished husband, with a threatening scowl.

"No, I have recovered my senses," replied his wife, calmly. "I see in the idol I once worshipped the sordid image of clay, the cold, heartless speculator, the beggar whom my misplaced affection enriched. I might have endured that," she added, "accepted the knowledge of his real character and motives as the punishment of my folly, but when you bring a wretched woman beneath my very roof, degrade me o her level by forcing on me her companionship, my soul revolts; therefore, I ask again, on what terms I am to present Mrs. Colonel Montessor, the mistress of my husband, to my friends?"

Before she had concluded the latter part of her sentence, every word of which was heard by the crowd who had gathered round her, the object of her indignant scorn had fainted.

"Maniac!" exclaimed her husband, breaking through the circle and grasping her rudely by the arm; "I can no longer permit this folly. Retire to your room. Ladies," he added, "by heavens! the being whom her calumny has wounded, I fear, to death, is pure and innocent as the—most virtuous woman present. I pledge my honor—my life to her reputation."

This declaration was received with a general titter by the female portion of his hearers. Several felt offended at the comparison, and muttered the word "creature." In the midst of this scene of confusion, Colonel Montessor approached, and seeing his wife insensible, demanded an explanation of what had passed.

"It means," replied his host, "that Mrs. Hastings is mad. In her jealous folly she has made the most wild, improbable, ridiculous, false accusation against this suffering angel. Confess your error," he added, in an under tone, "if you hope for pardon."

Mabel, whose wrist still remains in the grasp of the speaker, neither hesitated nor permitted her courage to quail beneath his threats.



"Colonel Montessor will soon have an opportunity of judging of the purity of his wife's conduct," she replied. "Her letters are free for his inspection at my lawyer's."

"Letters!" repeated her astonished husband. "Believe her not, Montessor," exclaimed Roderick. "I tell you she is mad—quite mad. I never received a letter from your wife in my life."

"Were the contents of the casket in the old cabinet then a forgery?" demanded Mabel, with a cold smile.

Her husband released his grasp, and asked no more questions. "This is indeed a painful exposure, but the tyranny and brutal conduct of Mr. Hastings left his wife no other resource," observed Lady Mountjoy, in a tone of emotion; "but I cannot permit by my silence the assertion that she is mad, that these charges have no other foundation than a disordered imagination, to remain uncontradicted. I have read Mrs. Montessor's letters addressed to the husband of my relative, and regret to add," continued the venerable speaker, "that they leave no doubt of their mutual guilt."

"If the colonel still doubts," added Mabel, "here is a letter which I have retained; let him convince himself whether I am mad or not."

The injured husband cast one glance upon the letter which the speaker held out to him. Brief as it was, it proved sufficient to dissipate his illusion; he rushed from the ball-room, and in five minutes afterwards had quitted the manor-house.

With the assistance of Therese, his wife's maid, Roderick conveyed the still insensible Mrs. Montessor to her chamber, and then returned with the full intention of wreaking his vengeance on his wife; but Mabel had retired to her own room, from which, as our readers are aware, she possessed the means of quitting the house at her will. It was in vain that her infuriated husband thundered at the door; no voice replied to him; requests and menaces alike remained unheeded. At last, with the assistance of Sir Mark Raymond and Bender, he contrived to force an entrance, when he found, to his astonishment, that the apartment was empty.

"Fled, by heavens!" he exclaimed. "Perhaps with the gentleman whom she mistook me for in the park to-night," observed the baronet.

"Not she," replied his companion. "She has not the heart to sacrifice that sickly thing, called reputation, at the impulse of passion. Poor Adela," he added; "this discovery will cause her death."

"Yours or her husband's rather," said Sir Mark; "for doubtless you will hear from him in the morning. I am astonished," he added, "that with your experience, and a jealous wife, you should have kept the proofs of your indiscretion."

"It was my fate," answered Roderick.

Here the valet pointed to a letter which had been left upon the table. His master eagerly seized it—its contents were as follows:

"I will spare you the crime you meditate; in this world we meet no more. How truly, how devotedly a woman can love, you have proved; how she can hate, you have yet to learn. When you are stripped of the wealth my folly bestowed, and driven from the house you have made a desert, think of Mabel. Then, and not till then, her wrongs will be atoned."

"Upon my honor!" exclaimed Sir Mark Raymond, as his friend finished reading it, "a very agreeable epistle. But women never take these little affairs coolly. I cannot help thinking, Roderick, that you manage matters better for your friends than for yourself. By-the-by," he added, "what does she mean by your being stripped of your wealth and driven from Crowshall?"

"A mad, empty threat," was the reply.

"Humph!" muttered the baronet, doubtfully; "if her power to carry out her menace is as certain as her sanity, I would not give a year's rent for your tenure of the estate."

"It is safe," replied his friend, "as your own."

When Roderick returned to his own chamber, his first care was carefully to examine the packet which the baronet had so cleverly obtained for him. Its contents proved not only that Lawyer Ellsgood's information, but that his suspicions were correct, for it contained the deed of settlement made by Sir Gilbert. As he perused it he saw why the grandmother of Mabel had suppressed it. It contained a charge by way of life-rent on the estate in favor of his mistress and her child.

"My informant was right," he said. "A woman, in her hate, is more cunning than a lawyer, more persevering than a priest. Dear Lady Herbert's descendants paid for the cruelty of their grandam."

Holding the parchment in the flame of the candle, he watched it while it crackled and coiled up, like a thing instinct with life, and when at last he saw that he had reduced it to shapeless cinder, he threw it upon the hearthstone, and trampled it to dust.

"I have now but one peril remaining," he said, the greatest and the last: the son of Walter Herbert may yet return to claim the inheritance of his forefathers. As for Mabel, in destroying my hopes of the baronetcy, exposing her rival, she has done her worst; I can defy her now."

Had Mr. Ellsgood, the lawyer, been present, and heard him make such an observation, most probably he would have confessed that it passed even his sagacity when a woman had done her worst. An old bachelor is spiteful enough for anything.

Shortly after noon the following day a Captain Bracy drove up to the manor-house and sent up his card to Roderick, who, guessing his errand, at once received him.

"Not having the honor of your acquaintance," he said, "I presume that your visit is made on the part of some friend!"

"Mr. Hastings has divined my errand with great tact," replied the officer. "I am here to demand satisfaction for Colonel Montessor, whose friendship, as he declares, you have foully abused."

"Enough, sir!" interrupted the master of Crowshall. "I will spare you the pain of repeating, and myself that of hearing, the complimentary terms in which your friend has spoken of me, by referring you at once to my friend, Sir Mark Raymond. I leave all the arrangements to him."

As a matter of course they were soon made, and a meeting appointed at Colingham wood for the following day.

No sooner had the Captain departed than the baronet sought his friend to inform him of the arrangements he had made with Colonel Montessor's second, and concluded by expressing a wish that he might shoot him through the heart.

"No chance of that," replied Roderick; "I shall fire in the air."

"What, repentance!" ejaculated Sir Mark.

"No, prudence. Montessor is a great fool, or he must have seen how affairs stood; and, *entre nous*, I do not think will break his heart for the loss of Adela. He calls me out as a matter of course; society expects no less of him."

"But should he demand a second fire?"

"In that case," answered the master of Crowshall, deliberately, "*sous serons*, as the French say; if he values his life, he will do nothing of the kind. You know I seldom miss my aim."

The next day the gentlemen met—exchanged shots, and parted—if not with expressions of mutual esteem, at least without any very decided sentiments of hostility towards each other.

The colonel was a man of the world, and felt that to mourn for the loss of a worthless wife was a folly. He had called Roderick out to satisfy his honor; that done, he had not the slightest desire to risk his life a second time.

Mabel had laid her plans so effectually that even had her husband attempted pursuit it must have been hopeless; and two days after quitting her ancestral home arrived in London, where her cousin, the Honorable Edgar Sutton, met her by appointment.

Although the gentleman had been in the neighborhood of Crowshall on the very night of her flight, the outraged wife refused to avail herself of his protection. She had one feeling of self-respect left—her pride in an unsullied fame.

On hearing the sound of her cousin's voice Mabel started. It was not the one she had heard in the park. In figure, too, and bearing, the speaker was different.

"Allow me to congratulate you," he said, "on the spirited step you have taken. I have seen Mr. Elton, and he is quite willing to undertake your cause. He appears to entertain a strong feeling against the man whom you honored by making your husband."

The lady sighed heavily as she recollected the cause.

"Pardon my impudence," added the speaker, "but have you not brought the deed you spoke of in your letter with you? Circumstances, I am aware, prevented your meeting me as you proposed in Crowshall Park."

"I was there," said Mabel.

"Impossible."

"And gave the parchment into the hands of one who must have been one of my husband's emissaries. The mistake has married all my plans."

"And robbed me of fourteen thousand a-year," exclaimed the Honorable Edgar Sutton, in a tone of impatience. "I must see Elton, and consult with

him how this blow is to be parried. There must have been a great want of prudence."

"Not on my side," replied Mabel, firmly. "I followed my instructions to the letter; you wrote in your note the words 'pavilion—midnight—alliance.' At midnight I went to the spot you indicated, and gave the packet into the hands of a man enveloped in a cloak, who pronounced the words you yourself had indicated."

"Even supposing the fault to have been entirely my own," said the gentleman, "the result is not the less provoking; the deed has fallen into your husband's hands, who may now laugh at our attempts to crush him, to wring from him the inheritance of my ancestors, of which I have been so long unjustly deprived."

"I must seek an avenger elsewhere than in this man," murmured the unhappy woman, as soon as her relative had taken his leave; "he has no heart—sordid! sordid as the rest. Would that Elton would speak out," she added; "but I have no key to win his confidence; he knows and despises me."

"It was not till Mr. Elton had heard from her own lips the account of the manner in which the deed had been obtained from her, that he felt perfectly convinced his client, the Honorable Edgar Sutton, had not been played upon by Mabel; and yet he was at a loss to suppose a motive."

"You find me sadly changed since last we met," she observed.

The lawyer regarded her, despite her crimes, with a deep feeling of commiseration. It was the wreck of the once beautiful heiress of Crowshall that stood before him. Her form thin almost to attenuation. Her raven hair prematurely silvered by sorrow, not by age—her eyes were the only features unchanged; they were by turns as wild, as dreamy, as full of expression as ever.

"We none of us grow younger, Mrs. Hastings," he replied. "Not that name," exclaimed the repentant woman. "Did you know how hateful, how loathsome it sounds in my ears you would not use it. Call me Mabel—Madam—anything you please."

The gentleman could scarcely repress a sigh as he recollected how deeply she had sinned to obtain that name.

"I know that I am rightly punished," she continued, "and the consciousness that I am so renders my torments the more intolerable. It haunts me like a dream that my brother Walter did not die a childless man. I do not ask you to confide in me—alas! I am not worthy of confidence. All I implore is a word in pity—something for hope to linger on. Are my presentiments but idle dreams indeed? Are the broad lands of my fathers irrevocably the property of the mercenary wretch who plotted the destruction of their descendants? Are there no means to tear them from his grasp—no heir to dispute the claim my ill-starred marriage gave him?"

Elton smiled. "I have every reason to believe," he said, "that the heir of your brother Walter will in due time appear. He has friends, warm friends, who are watchful of his interests."

"Can I not aid them?" exclaimed Mabel. "I have my diamonds left, and still some money at my banker's. Take it all, to the last penny. I will toil, beg, starve, cheerfully," she added, "provided I only live to see Roderick Hastings deprived of his ill-gotten wealth."

"It would be as useless as unnecessary," replied the lawyer; "the friends I spoke of are rich, and require no assistance in the great work of justice."

"Alas!" replied Mabel, "I am not thought worthy to join in it; to me it would be the luxury of atonement."

(To be continued.)

#### CRIME AND ITS CONSEQUENCES—MELANCHOLY CASE.

WE are constrained to give the particulars of an affair that has recently transpired in our village, and which in its melancholy and fatal termination has shocked this whole community. A respectably-dressed and ladylike-looking female stopped at the Mansion House on Thursday forenoon of last week, and asked for the accommodation of a room. She seemed to be suffering from acute bodily pain, though as she did not complain of sickness or ask for the aid of a physician, it was thought she was laboring under a mere temporary attack. However, as she remained in her room and did not come to the public table, meals were sent up to her during that and the following day. On Friday night the occupants of the house were startled by a piercing scream from the vicinity of the stranger's room. Mr. Clute was the first to reach the spot. He found her prostrate in the hall, clinging with both hands to the banisters and writhing in agony of pain. With the aid of others he carried her back to her room, and placed her on the bed. Dr. Avery was immediately sent for, and soon arrived. He at once divined the cause of her suffering. On being told that further concealment of her condition was impossible, and pressed for an explanation of her case, she disclosed all. She was a married woman, respectfully brought up in this town. Her husband, by whom she had two children—one of whom is still living—is now and has been for two or three years past in California. Since his absence she had formed an acquaintance with a gentleman, to whom in a fatal hour she sacrificed her honor. The fruits of her fall in time became apparent; yet no decisive step was taken to conceal her shame until a few days since, when she received a letter from her husband, informing her of his intended return in a few weeks. In her desperation she applied, on Thursday morning last, to one of our village physicians. To his everlasting infamy and disgrace, he consented to and did perform an operation. She was told by him—so she stated—that she would be enabled to take care of herself without assistance, and it was her intention to leave town by car and remain awhile. But in this she was misled—she proceeded no further than the Mansion House, where she was compelled to seek its hospitalities. Toward morning of Saturday she gave birth, prematurely by two or three months, to a living child. It however lived but a few moments. The unfortunate mother lingered along until Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock, suffering from physical pain, and as may well be imagined, from remorse and mental anguish, when she died. During her illness, the landlord and landlady of the house and the female domestics were untiring in care and attention to the poor victim of man's wrong. Dr. Avery and a counsel of physicians called in, did all that medical skill could do to alleviate her sufferings and save her from an untimely death, but without avail. Her relatives and friends attended to her interment on Tuesday afternoon. We have suppressed the names of the culpable parties. They are known together with all the facts and circumstances, to many of our citizens.—*Geneva Gazette*, Aug. 15th.

**THE FRESHET AND LOSS OF PROPERTY.**—For three days of last week there was a continual rain on the Hudson River, from Hudson to Yonkers, and it is estimated that \$200,000 worth of property has been destroyed. The greatest loss is in and around Poughkeepsie. Most of the bridges have been swept away and destroyed; among them are the following: The Manchester bridge, covered, cost near \$5,000; the Washington bridge, stone, cost near \$3,000; the bridge in Bridge street, \$500; and the Mansion street bridge, worth \$200. In Dutchess avenue the road was washed to the depth of ten and twelve feet, and the water rushed down like a mighty river. Many of the citizens were under the necessity of using the fire-engine and force pump in order to save their property from being entirely destroyed. The track beginning at the depot and extending for about a mile north was entirely covered with mud and water, and several cars literally buried in it, rendering travelling through direct impossible. At Poughkeepsie the passengers had to change cars in order to proceed to and from New York.

**FRESHET ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.**—Several breaks and consequent interruptions to travel were caused by the last freshet on the Harlem railroad. The express trains which left Albany and New York on Wednesday morning, August 29, succeeded in getting through without much difficulty, but the mail trains which left this city and Albany a few hours afterward were unable to do so, the track being washed away near Brewster's, and between South Dover and Pauling's. At the Ice Pond it overflowed for a distance of a hundred feet.

**THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM.**—The severe rain-storm of last week continued at Albany for thirty-six hours. Great damage has been done to the crops and bridges, and mills have sustained serious injury. The trains from the West were stopped. Kenwood bridge, over Normanskill Creek, three miles below the city, was carried away. Congden's Dye Mill, four stories high, in the vicinity of the bridge, was swept away. Also, Kirk's Grist Mill. Laver Island is overflowed and the garden crops destroyed. All the docks and piers were under water, and goods were rapidly removed from the warehouses along the river, which, it was thought, would be submerged, as the water was rapidly rising. It rose four feet from five o'clock in the evening to seven the next morning. The schooner Southerner, from Philadelphia to Eastport, thence to St. John's, with a cargo of coal, flour, merchandise, &c., went ashore on the beach opposite Moriches. Sails and rigging principally saved. Vessel has gone to pieces. Brig Cassine, Capt. Marshall, from Baltimore to Dayton, with coal, total loss—the vessel gone to pieces. Two miles further West, schooner Mary Francis, from Philadelphia for Newburyport—not much damage.

**NEW ROUTE TO BOSTON.**—The long-talked-of railroad route to Boston will be opened for travel early in September, under the auspices of the New York and Boston Central Railroad Company. The trains will leave Brooklyn at eight o'clock in the morning, and at twelve o'clock noon, running over the Long Island Railroad to Greenport, where passengers will embark on steamers for New London. Here they will take the cars for Boston, via Norwich and Pomfret on the Norwich and Worcester road. At Pomfret the cars will turn off on the "Air Line" road, sixty miles to Boston, running through Blackstone, (where a junction is made with the Providence and Worcester road) and through Dorchester and South Boston, landing at the foot of Summer street, Boston, in eight hours, or less, from New York. This route is said to be eighteen miles shorter than any route now travelled between Boston and New York. It will do the public some service if it reduces the present high rates of fare, charged on all the land and steamboat routes between the two cities. These fares are now twenty per cent. higher than they ought to be.

#### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

**SUCCESSFUL SWINDLE.**—Justaf Michael, a German pedlar, doing business in Houston street, was arrested August 20th by officer Masterton, of the Chief's office, on complaint of Peter Schmidt, a German watchmaker, doing business at 192 Eldridge street, who charges him with having, in connection with other parties, defrauded him out of \$2,000 under the following circumstances: In the month of March last the complainant, who is in the habit of buying and selling gold dust for mechanical purposes, was visited by a pedlar named Oppenheimer, who purchased some gold dust and then departed. Some days after this, as the complainant alleges, Oppenheimer returned, and said that the gold dust was stolen property, and that Schmidt would be likely to get himself into trouble. The story of the pedlar was a very unpleasant one to Schmidt, who, half frightened to death, imagined himself on the way to Sing Sing ere Oppenheimer took his leave the second time. The fellow hinted that poor Schmidt would probably have the pleasure of serving the State of New York for twenty years to come, and succeeded completely in his designs. Some days after the bad news reached the ears of the watchmaker, and just as he was thinking over the events of the preceding day, two men entered the store, and stating that they were policemen in disguise, told Schmidt that he had been buying a large quantity of stolen gold dust, and that he was booked for Sing Sing. They intimated they had been after him a long time past, and had spent about \$1,200 in looking up the case; but they said they were repaid for all their trouble, and at last had captured the bird. The mock policemen then questioned Schmidt as to his property and means of getting out of a bad scrape, should he be unlucky enough to be placed on trial. The jeweller freely told them everything concerning himself and family. He said he had \$2,000 in the Seamen's Savings Bank, in Wall street, and was otherwise well to do in the world. At the mention of \$2,000 the sharpers pricked up their ears and suddenly became quite sympathetic. They did not like the idea of separating Schmidt from his family, but then they had been at great expense in hunting up the receiver of stolen goods, and could not negotiate except upon some substantial basis. The \$2,000 lodged for safe keeping in the Savings Bank would just defray the entire expenses of the delicate piece of business; and if handed over to them, why they would settle the case, and no more trouble would lay at Schmidt's door. The poor watchmaker was in agony. To part with the result of several years hard earnings was really too bad; but then, on the other hand, the State prison, with all its terrors, appeared, not in the distance, but within a few minutes walk of his store door. He had no choice left him but freedom and slavery. He chose the former, and handed the money (all in gold, too) over to the swindlers. After some weeks reflection on the above transaction, Schmidt gradually became of opinion that he had been swindled. He made strict inquiries about the gold dust he had purchased, and found that all was perfectly correct. It needed but little now to convince him that he had been made the dupe of two cunning rascals, and acting under that belief, he made a complaint against them before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court. The magistrate, however, could not issue warrants for parties whose names and whereabouts were unknown, and Schmidt was obliged to wait in order that the accused parties might be ferreted out. The complainant from that time forward was on the lookout for the individuals who "did him so brown," and succeeded in procuring the arrest of Michael just as he was entering a Bowery stage, opposite French's Hotel. The prisoner was brought before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, where he was committed for examination. A lengthy affidavit embracing all of the above facts has been made by the complainant. No clue has yet been obtained to the companions of Michael. The unknown party seems to have been the leading spirit in the transaction, for he it was that personated the Chief's right hand man, while Michael was merely his subordinate. The latter, however, arranged the financial part of the business, got possession of the funds, and, as it is supposed, shared the proceeds with the unknown.

**MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—SUSPECTED KIDNAPING.**—A little girl, about thirteen years of age, disappeared mysteriously at Algiers, on Thursday last, and since then all search for her has proved in vain. The circumstances, as they have been related to us, are as follows: About fourteen years ago a worthy woman was married, and during the first year of her matrimonial experience she was abandoned by her husband, whom she has never since seen. A month or so after her husband disappeared she became the mother of a child, which in time grew up to be an interesting girl. This girl is the one whose mysterious disappearance we are called upon to chronicle. Having taken the necessary legal steps, the mother was married a second time, about two years ago, and has since been residing very happily with her husband at Algiers. On Wednesday night last she had a strangely vivid dream, in which it appeared that her first husband returned to her and robbed her of her child—the dear one who has cost her so much trouble and anxiety. In the morning she told the dream to her husband and daughter, and they laughed at her for the importance which she seemed to attach to it. She, however, found it impossible to banish from her mind a vague idea that some serious calamity was about to befall her, though her reason could not be convinced that it would come in the "questionable shape" indicated by the dream. At dinner time, on Thursday, the little girl ran down to the dockyard for the purpose of getting some chips, and not returning in the course of half an hour, her mother and stepfather went out in quest of her. Their search, however, proved utterly fruitless, and the only information that has since been obtained is that about the time when the girl must have arrived at the dock, two men were seen to row off rapidly in a skiff, having with them a little girl about the age and appearance of the one in question. The mother is, of course, almost frantic, for she fears that her dream has been realized to the very letter, and she blames herself for not having used the precautions which, she now thinks, it was intended to suggest. Be this as it may, it is certainly singular that such a dream should be followed by the disappearance of the child.—*New Orleans Picayune*, Aug. 17.

#### INAUGURATION OF STATE GEOLOGICAL HALL.

See next page.

THE interesting ceremonies of the inauguration of the State Geological Hall took place on Wednesday, the 27th of August. More than five thousand persons were present, accommodated under a magnificent tent erected in the Academy park. A very large proportion of the audience was composed of ladies, who looked on with great apparent earnestness and seemed to be vastly edified by the view of the notabilities who were thickly grouped together on the stage. On the front row sat Governor Clark, and ex-Governors Hunt and Seymour. Among the clergymen were Bishop Potter, Chancellor Ferris, of New York; Dr. Wyckoff, of Albany, Hon. George Bancroft, Hon. J. T. Heady, Sir William Logan, Prof. Hitchcock, Prof. Agassiz, Prof. Bache, Prof. Wilson, Prof. Bartlett, and a host of others, filled the remaining seats. Above the heads of the speakers were suspended small tri-colored flags, inscribed respectively: Geology, Meteorology, Metallurgy, The Press, Mineralogy, Ethnology, Astronomy. In the rear of the stage were similar flags, inscribed as follows: Chemistry, Physiology, Conchology, Paleontology, Microscopy, Art, Steam, Commerce, Science, Navigation, Telegraph, Letters, Hydrology, Zoology, Ichthyology, Manufactures, Agriculture, Physics, Anatomy, Botany.

After the organization, Prof. Agassiz was introduced and was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke of the occasion, the inauguration of a State Geological Hall, as one possessing great interest for scientific men. The Geological Survey of New York, he said, had given a new nomenclature to the Science of Geology. What the geologists have been collecting is read with interest over the world. Geologists from Europe, when they come to this country, at once ask, "Which is the way to Albany?" and they pore with delight over the evidences of old formations which the survey of this State has developed. As appropriate to the occasion, he proposed to treat of the tendency of scientific investigations. That tendency is to show that Nature, considered as a whole, exhibits evidences that its phenomena can only be the result of a grand Creative Intellect—that it can only be the work of Mind—that it can only be the work of God.

Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst, made the next address. He stated that he believed that the present was the first occasion in which a State government in our country has erected a museum for the exhibition of its natural resources, its mineral and rock, its plants and animals, living and fossil. And this seems to me the most appropriate spot in the country for placing the first Geological Hall erected by the government, for the county of Albany was the district where the first Geological Survey was undertaken, on this side of the Atlantic, and, perhaps, in the world. This was in 1820, and ordered by that eminent philanthropist, Stephen Van Rensselaer, who, three years later, appointed Prof. Eaton to survey, in like manner, the whole region traversed by the Erie canal. This was the commencement of a work which, during the last thirty years, has had a wonderful expansion, reaching a large part of the States of the Union, as well as Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and, I might add, several European countries, where the magnificent surveys now in progress did not commence till after the survey of Albany and Rensselaer counties. How glad are we, therefore, to find on this spot the first Museum of Economical Geology on this side of the Atlantic. Nay, embracing, as it does, all the department of Natural History, I see in it more than a European Museum of Economical Geology, splendid though they are. I fancy rather that I see here the germ of a cis-Atlantic British Museum or Garden of Plants. Prof. Hitchcock then went into details relating to geological surveys in other States, giving a most interesting *resumé*, and by his manner shedding over what might otherwise have been dry detail, the fascinations of a popular lecture. The ceremonies had not concluded when our paper went to press.



# GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL HALL, STATE STREET, ALBANY.

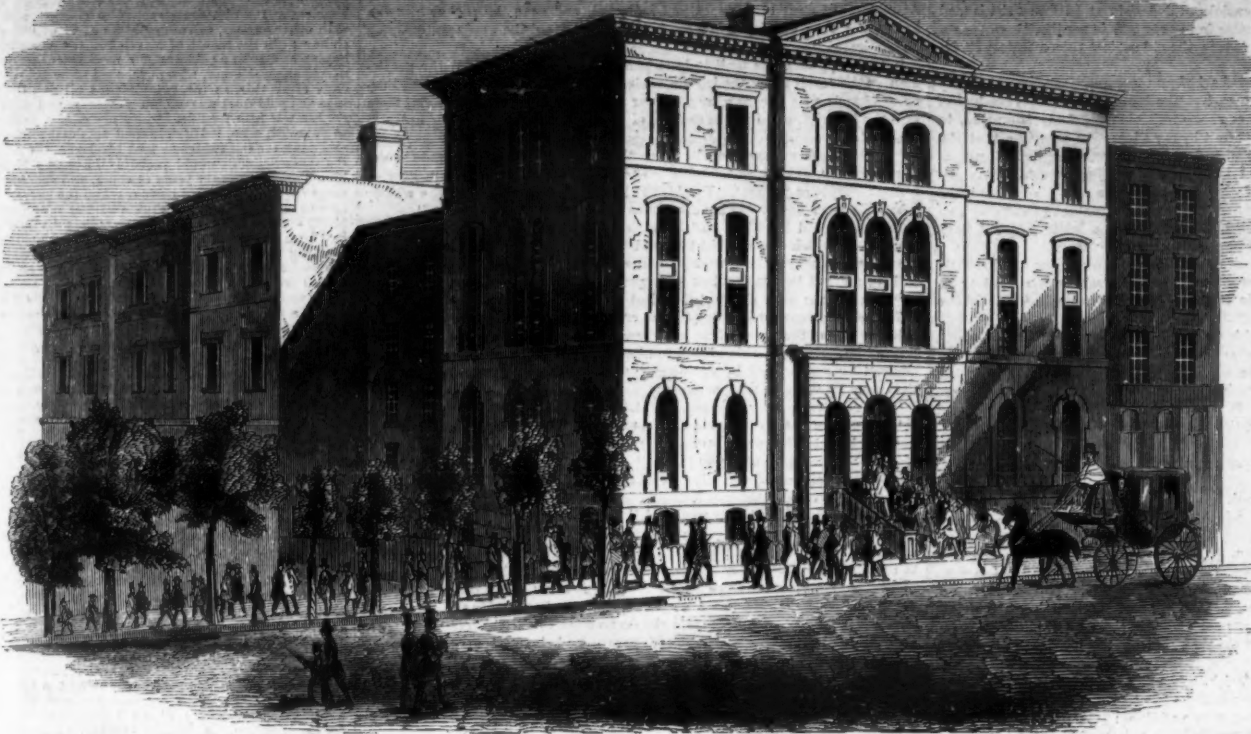
Among the buildings recently erected for public purposes, the Geological and Agricultural Hall, on State street, deserves especial notice, not only on account of its architecture, and materials of which it is built, but also for the excellent purposes to which it is dedicated. Our engraving makes a detailed description unnecessary. Among the many rooms that are devoted to useful purposes, the lecture room deserves especial attention from its happy construction and general arrangement of the interior. In this noble edifice will be deposited the finest geological collection probably in the country, and also everything relating to the great agricultural interests of the State, whether comprised of facts or machinery. The dedication of this building will very properly take place ere the American Association for the Advancement of Science closes its next session.

**THE FISHERIES.**—A correspondent at Gloucester writes us that six or eight vessels have arrived at that port from the bay thus far, with fares varying from 200 to 300 barrels each. A large number are now looked for, and soon there will be arrivals, almost daily, until the close of the season. Never was there so large a fleet from that port at the bay, as this year, the different concerns and packing establishments, of which there are twenty-four in the port, fitting severally from six to thirty vessels each.—*Boston Transcript*, Aug. 14.

**NEW VILLAGES.**—The Jersey City Courier says the Irish laborers employed upon the Bergen Hill Tunnel have erected two or three shanty villages, just north of the sections upon which they are engaged, and in which many of the wives and children of the workmen are domiciled. The appearance of the villages is characteristic of the Irish. The Corkonians and Fardowners have separate towns, but the respective inhabitants occasionally meet, and celebrate the event by an old-fashioned shindy. Of course, both sections go it strong for "Buck and Breck."

**ALCOHOL.**—M. Berthelot, of France, has lately solved an interesting problem in relation to the production of alcohol. The same acid (sulphuric) which on being mixed with alcohol and heated to 32° F. liberates bicarburetted hydrogen, will, if united when cold with bicarburetted hydrogen, water, and carbonate of potash, produce alcohol. M. Berthelot has produced alcohol from common coal gas, but whether the process is cheap enough to entitle him to the thanks of those who would use it as a beverage, remains to be proved.

**HOW TO KILL CATERPILLARS.**—A farmer in Massachusetts says that he has found the use of molasses very effectual in destroying caterpillars; that when they are in the nest he has smeared it over with molasses, and that none have ever escaped from it; that they cannot travel over a limb where the molasses has touched, and that it does not in any way injure the tree; and that upon the whole he likes it better than lighted torches, unpowder, soap-suds, whale oil, soap, or even the thumb and finger!



STATE GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL HALL, ALBANY, N. Y. SEE PAGE 203.

**DIPLOMATIC SALARIES.**—The act gives the ministers to England and France \$17,500 per annum each, and the secondary class of ministers, namely those to Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico and China, each \$12,000. Ministers resident are to receive 75 per cent, Charges d'Affaires 50 per cent, and Secretaries of Legation 15 per cent of these amounts. The Consular service is also wholly remodelled. Consuls are hereafter not to trade directly or indirectly; nor are they to assume diplomatic functions when a diplomatic officer of the United States is in the country. Provision is made for the education of young men for the Consular service. The two best Consulates—Liverpool and London—are hereafter to be salaried at \$7,500. The Consuls at Havana, Havre and Rio de Janeiro are to get \$6,000 each. The other Consulates range from \$4,000 to \$500; all of these at ports with which we have any extended trade being sufficiently remunerated to enable the incumbent to live without doing any other business.

**GIBBON AND THE FRENCH DOCTOR.**—A good story of Gibbon is told in the last volume of Moore's Memoir. The *dramatis personae* were Lady Elizabeth Foster, Gibbon, the historian, and an eminent French physician, courting the lady's favor. Impatient at Gibbon's occupying so much of her attention by his conversation, the doctor said crossly to him, "When the Lady Elizabeth Foster is made ill with your twaddle, I will cure her." On which Gibbon, drawing himself up gradually, and looking disdainfully at the physician, replied, "When my Lady Elizabeth Foster is dead from your recipes, I will immortalize her."

**CIRCULATING ABOLITION DOCUMENTS.**—John Duberry has been arrested at Columbus, Mississippi, charged with circulating the speeches of Senators Sumner and Seward among slaves. The punishment, on conviction, is ten years in the penitentiary.

The brig Ellen arrived here, Aug. 26, having on board the submarine cable lost from the James Adger last summer.

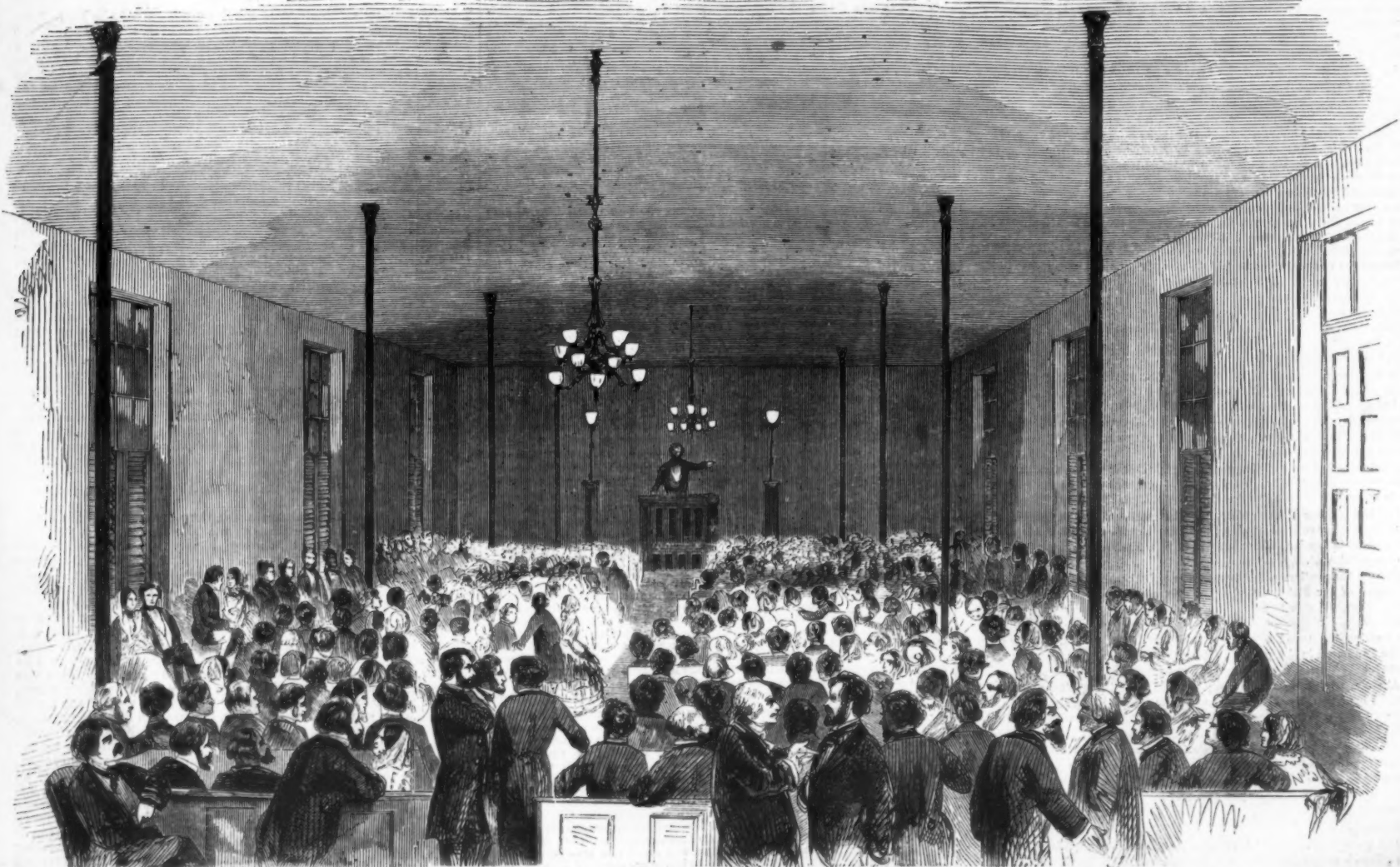
settis Charitable Mechanics' Association, and by Mayor Rice. The pastor of the church in which Franklin was baptized will be chaplain of the day. James T. Fields has written an ode for the occasion, to be sung by the pupils of the public schools. Colonel N. A. Thompson has been selected for Chief Marshal, and the whole details are in the hands of an efficient committee of the City Council.

**WHAT NEXT?**—A pickpocket detector has been invented down East. It consists externally of a case, resembling that of a watch in size and shape. It has a fob-chain or string, and is worn in the pocket like a watch. Within the case is a bell and spring-hammer, the latter connected with the fob-chain. The supposition is that the thief will suppose that the watch-chain is attached to a *bona fide* watch, and will accordingly pull the chain in order to obtain the prize; but instead of getting the watch, the watch gets him. The pull sounds the alarm bell, the owner of the watch grabs the rogue, and the policeman conducts him to limbo.

**INDIAN RELICS.**—Mr. Warren Clark, of Gosport, writes to the Lockport Journal, that the laborers on the canal enlargement, near his residence, a few days since, came upon a large deposit of human skeletons, numbering probably six hundred. They were all piled together, and though perfect when first exposed to the air, they soon crumbled after coming to the light. It is supposed that this unusual assemblage of human remains is due to the occurrence—perhaps centuries since—of a terrific Indian conflict, the dead of which were all interred in the pit now first opened to the white man's inspection.

**MISSIONARIES FOR ASIA.**—The following missionaries have taken passage in the ship J. Montgomery, to sail from Boston for Bombay: Rev. Messrs. S. R. Fairbank and wife, William Wood and wife, Charles Harding and wife, and S. C. Dean and wife.

Despatches have been received from London in regard to Central American affairs, and the negotiations are progressing favorably.



LECTURE-ROOM OF THE STATE GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL HALL, ALBANY, N. Y. SEE PAGE 203

**THE SHAKERS.**—The number of Shaker Societies now in this country is eighteen, located in seven different States. There are none in any foreign country. The denomination was founded through the instrumentality of a female, Ann Lee, who was born in 1736. She was introduced, as she believed, into the spirit world, and received communications from Christ and Moses, from whom she received instruction, in regard to the principles of the dispensations which they ushered in. The Shakers hold that there have been four dispensations of God to man—the first beginning with Adam, and extending to Abraham; the second extending from Abraham to Jesus; the third from Jesus to Ann Lee; and the fourth from Ann Lee onward. The first Society was established in 1792, near Albany.

**INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF FRANKLIN IN BOSTON.**—The statue of Benjamin Franklin will be inaugurated in Boston on the 17th of September. The ceremonies in front of the City Hall, where the statue is to be placed, will consist of addresses by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Esq., President of the Massachusetts



## THE GIRL AND LAMB.

AFTER JACOB BECKER.

THE rapid advancement toward perfection of wood engraving in this country, is among the marvels of our growth in the things that refine and educate our people. It must be recollected that but comparatively a few years ago illustrations to books were rare, and pictures in newspapers were things unknown. Now we successfully compete with the best examples across the water, and if we continue to improve, there seems to be a promise that in time we shall have no rivals. The engraving representing the "Girl and Lamb" was originally produced on the wood by W. J. Linton, an English engraver, who stands at the head of his profession, and who is not only remarkable for his skill and genius in art, but is celebrated for his great natural endowments, particularly as exhibited in the "Politician." For many years Mr. Linton headed a party of Chartists or Radicals, and made himself feared by the government; to such an extent was he watched, that he could not go abroad without being followed by the police. For the last few years, fortunately for the arts, Mr. Linton has returned to the peaceful pursuits of a legitimate profession, and the result is, that the world is charmed by the evidences of his matchless skill. The picture which is so finely illustrated is a great favorite with all who study its merits. Innocence in the person of the little girl is repeated in the lamb that runs by her side, and catches at the stray flowers she has gathered from the fields. No composition could be more happily conceived, and it has been executed with a care and fidelity quite unusual to modern pictures.

## THE LATE CORNELIUS BOGART, ESQ.

For many years past, Cor. Bogart, Esq., has been known as one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens. His recent death naturally recalls to mind some incidents in his history, and his virtues demand a more than passing notice. Mr. Bogart was born in the city of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1775. He was eight days old when the British ship of war Asia, commanded by Lord Nelson, fired into the city, one ball passing directly over the house of which he was an occupant. This house stood in Broadway below Cedar street. His father was one of the Vigilant Committee of the city, and a price was set upon his head by the British government. His grandfather was Dominie Johannes Ritzema, who preached in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church. He was the grand-nephew of Colonel Ritzema, a skillful and efficient officer,

who fought with us in the commencement of the revolution, and who distinguished himself at the storming of Quebec. The Revolution having fairly begun, the parents of the infant Cornelius left the city and took up their residence at Pompton plains, State of New Jersey. Although a child at the time, he remembered being in the American camp, saw General Washington as Commander-in-chief of the army, and frequently afterwards as President of United States. At a proper age he prepared himself for the practice of the law in the office of Peter Jay Monroe and C. J. Bogart, Esqrs., and was admitted to the bar in 1796, from which early period he performed the active duties of his profession almost up to the time of his death. He frequently stated that he was the opposing counsel in the first cause engaged in by Thomas Addis Emmett. Cornelius Bogart was for many years Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, and dispensed the large charities of the time-honored order. As executor of John Scudder he directed for the benefit of the widow and orphans the American Museum, which was by him located in its present position. As a politician he was originally a Federalist, and was a strong political and personal friend of Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton. Within the past year he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding. Mr. Bogart was one of those "old-times citizens" who had no ambition to shine in public life, steadfastly and faithfully performing the duties of his profession; it was alone in the circle of his friends and intimate acquaintances that he was truly known and fully appreciated, and in this circle he was honored and blessed. He died full of years and honor, and leaves a large circle of descendants, who can point to his example with pride, and joyously emulate his virtues. Thus pass away those who are connected with the early history of our great metropolis.

## JOHN E. GAVITT, ESQ.

MR. GAVITT, widely known to the banking community as one of the best engravers in the country, is one of those gentlemen who happily combine business with high scientific attainments. As Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he has come in contact with the intellectual minds of the country, and won, by his urbane manners and his scholarly attainments, a wide-spread and honorable fame. As ambassador to the savans of Europe, from the Association of which he is secretary, he had the pleasure of meeting Airy, Royal Astronomer of England; La Verrier, of France; Argelander, of Germany; Stranor, of Russia, and other equally famous victors in the world of science, and brought back from those master minds not only the sympathy but substantial contributions to the American association. Mr. Gavitt worthily represents a large number of eminent citizens of Albany who find time and have inclination to devote a portion of their time to science, and thus secure to themselves a wider and more noble field of enjoyment than if wholly absorbed in the material pursuits of life.

## FINE ARTS.



"GIRL AND LAMB."—FROM AN ENGRAVING AFTER JACOB BECKER.

**CITY IMPROVEMENTS.**—In that part of the city bounded by Broadway, Chambers, Greenwich, and Vesey streets, which is in area less than one-sixteenth of a square mile, there are thirty-seven edifices in the course of erection, designed for the accommodation of first-class mercantile houses. Of this number, ten cover two lots each—either side by side, or fronting on two streets. Estimating the cost of each single edifice at \$20,000, and of the double at \$35,000 each—we have the large sum of eight hundred and ninety thousand dollars in course of expenditure on one class of buildings in a single and really contracted quarter of the city. Besides, within the boundaries we have named, there are three stores being extensively altered, and just beyond the limits in Rensselaer, Duane and Fulton streets, there are some half-a-dozen other large buildings of the same class, approaching completion.

**A WIRE BALLOT BOX.**—A ballot box, constructed of wire, has been at the Mayor's office, intended for presentation to the Common Council, for adoption in the ensuing general election, in opposition to the glass ballot box recently submitted. This box is fifteen inches long by nine inches wide and ten inches high. It is made of No. 12 network wire. The top is heavy double cross tin, with an aperture in the centre for the deposit of the ballot, and forms a lid to the box, with lock to fasten it down. The corners are bound with heavy tin similar to the lid, to give the whole requisite strength. This will bear a pressure on the top of five hundred pounds. It will be seen that the box is capable of being looked through, and precludes the possibility of "stuffing." The inventor has taken out a patent.

**A COLORED GENIUS.**—A young colored man named Ben, a slave of John T. Hammond, Esq., of Annapolis, Md., recently planned and built a small steamboat, and a few days since made a trial trip with six passengers, attaining a speed of seven miles an hour, and working admirably.

He thinks he will soon be able to make important improvements in steamboat engines.—*Savannah News.*

**CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.**—A guest of the Owen's Hotel, Louisville, lately ascended in his sleep to the top of the house, whence he undertook to descend by the waterspout; losing his hold, he fell an unknown distance. Although seriously bruised, he is not in a dangerous condition. His name is P. Simmons. He is a native of New York.

CORNELIUS BOGART, ESQ., DECEASED.  
ENGRAVED BY HUNT.JOHN E. GAVITT, ESQ., SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.  
ENGRAVED BY HUNT.



# **GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL HALL, STATE STREET, ALBANY.**

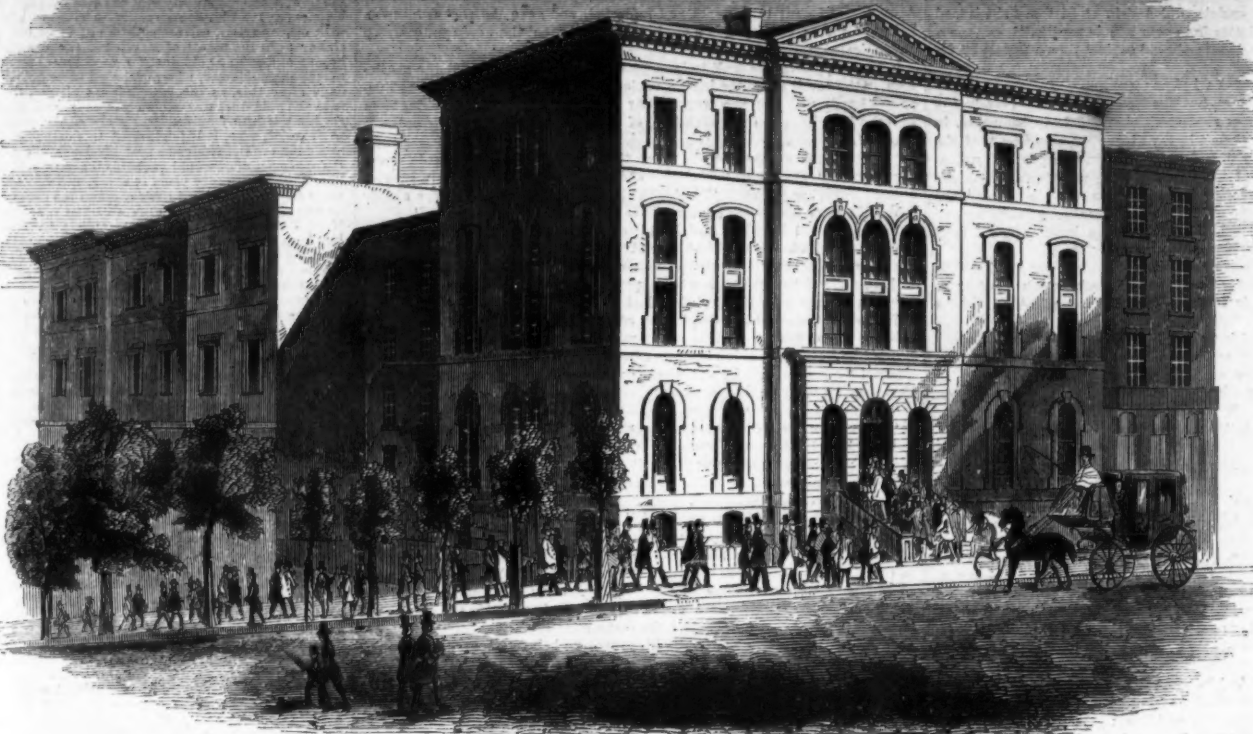
Among the buildings recently erected for public purposes, the Geological and Agricultural Hall, on State street, deserves especial notice, not only on account of its architecture, and materials of which it is built, but also for the excellent purposes to which it is dedicated. Our engraving makes a detailed description unnecessary. Among the many rooms that are devoted to useful purposes, the lecture room deserves especial attention from its happy construction and general arrangement of the interior. In this noble edifice will be deposited the finest geological collection probably in the country, and also everything relating to the great agricultural interests of the State, whether comprised of facts or machinery. The dedication of this building will very properly take place ere the American Association for the Advancement of Science closes its next session.

**THE FISHERIES.**—A correspondent at Gloucester writes us that six or eight vessels have arrived at that port from the bay thus far, with fares varying from 200 to 300 barrels each. A large number are now looked for, and soon there will be arrivals, almost daily, until the close of the season. Never was there so large a fleet from that port at the bay, as this year, the different concerns and packing establishments, of which there are twenty-four in the port, fitting severally from six to thirty vessels each.—*Boston Transcript*, Aug. 14.

**NEW VILLAGES.**—The *Jersey City Courier* says the Irish laborers employed upon the Bergen Hill Tunnel have erected two or three shanty villages, just north of the sections upon which they are engaged, and in which many of the wives and children of the workmen are domiciled. The appearance of the villages is characteristic of the Irish. The Corkonians and Fardowners have separate towns, but the respective inhabitants occasionally meet, and celebrate the event by an old-fashioned shindy. Of course, both sections go it strong for "Back and Breck."

**ALCOHOL.**—M. Berthelot, of France, has lately solved an interesting problem in relation to the production of alcohol. The same acid (sulphuric) which on being mixed with alcohol and heated to 32° F. liberates bicarburetted hydrogen, will, if united when cold with bicarburetted hydrogen, water, and carbonate of potash, produce alcohol. M. Berthelot has produced alcohol from common coal gas, but whether the process is cheap enough to entitle him to the thanks of those who would use it as a beverage, remains to be proved.

**HOW TO KILL CATERPILLARS.**—A farmer in Massachusetts says that he has found the use of molasses very effectual in destroying caterpillars; that when they are in the nest he has smeared it over with molasses, and that none have ever escaped from it; that they cannot travel over a limb where the molasses has touched, and that it does not in any way injure the tree; and that upon the whole he likes it better than lighted torches; unpowder, soap-suds, whale oil, soap, or even the thumb and finger!



STATE GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL HALL, ALBANY, N. Y. SEE PAGE 203.

**DIPLOMATIC SALARIES.**—The act gives the ministers to England and France \$17,500 per annum each, and the secondary class of ministers, namely those to Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico and China, each \$12,000. Ministers resident are to receive 75 per cent, Charges d'Affaires 60 per cent, and Secretaries of Legation 15 per cent of these amounts. The Consular service is also wholly remodelled. Consuls are hereafter not to trade directly or indirectly; nor are they to assume diplomatic functions when a diplomatic officer of the United States is in the country. Provision is made for the education of young men for the Consular service. The two best Consulates—Liverpool and London—are hereafter to be salaried at \$7,500. The Consuls at Havana, Havre and Rio de Janeiro are to get \$6,000 each. The other Consulates range from \$4,000 to \$500; all of these at ports with which we have any extended trade being sufficiently remunerated to enable the incumbent to live without doing any other business.

**GIBBON AND THE FRENCH DOCTOR.**—A good story of Gibbon is told in the last volume of Moore's Memoir. The *dramatis personae* were Lady Elizabeth Foster, Gibbon, the historian, and an eminent French physician, courting the lady's favor. Impatient at Gibbon's occupying so much of her attention by his conversation, the doctor said crossly to him, "When the Lady Elizabeth Foster is made ill with your twaddle, I will cure her." On which Gibbon, drawing himself up gradually, and looking disdainfully at the physician, replied, "When my Lady Elizabeth Foster is dead from your recipes, I will immortalize her."

**CIRCULATING ABOLITION DOCUMENTS.**—John Duberry has been arrested at Columbus, Mississippi, charged with circulating the speeches of Senators Sumner and Seward among slaves. The punishment, on conviction, is ten years in the penitentiary.

The brig *Ellen* arrived here, Aug. 26, having on board the submarine cable lost from the *James Adger* last summer.

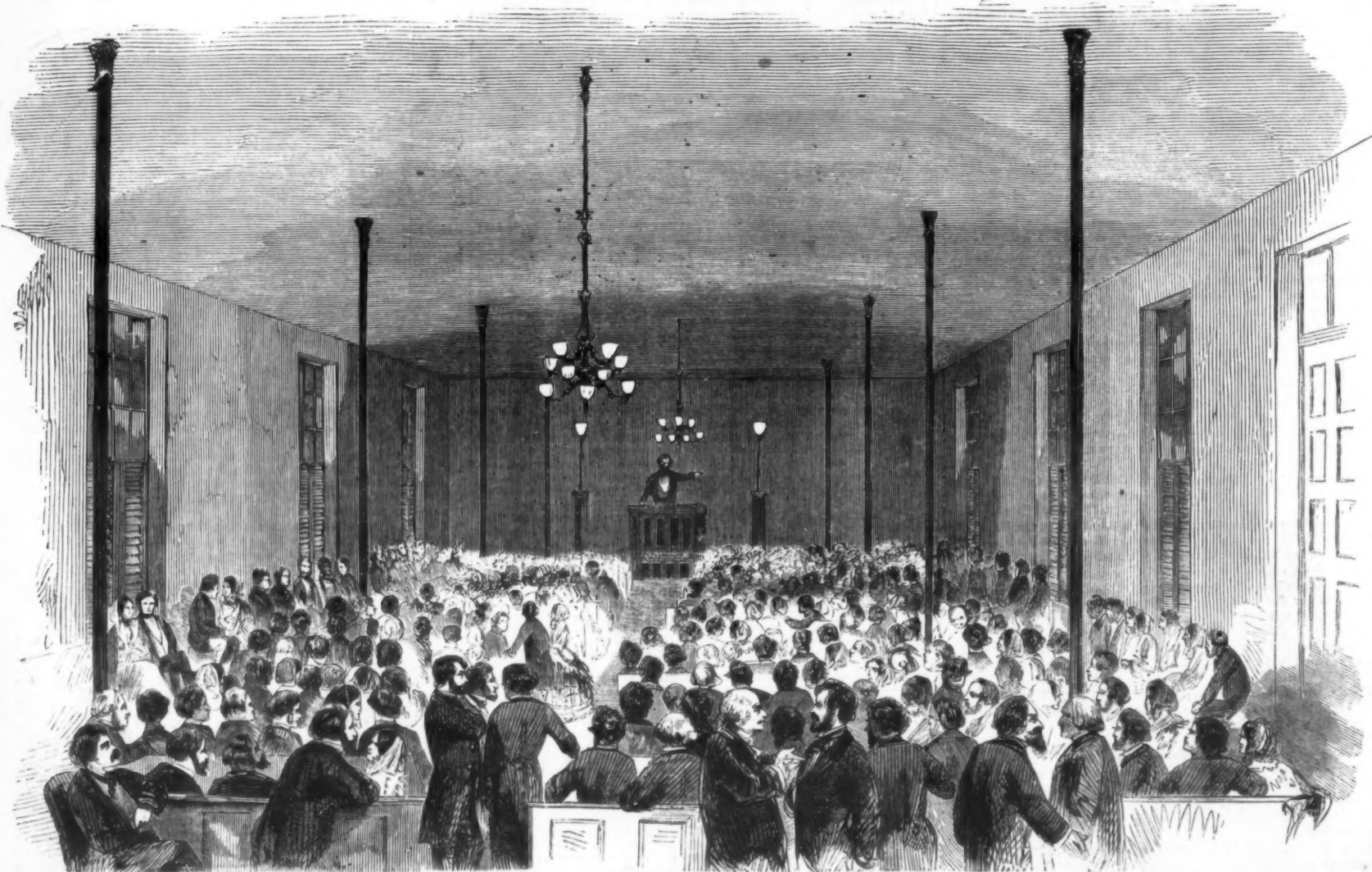
**sets Charitable Mechanics' Association, and by Mayor Rice.** The pastor of the church in which Franklin was baptized will be chaplain of the day. James T. Fields has written an ode for the occasion, to be sung by the pupils of the public schools. Colonel N. A. Thompson has been selected for Chief Marshal, and the whole details are in the hands of an efficient committee of the City Council.

**WHAT NEXT?**—A pickpocket detector has been invented down East. It consists externally of a case, resembling that of a watch in size and shape. It has a fob-chain or string, and is worn in the pocket like a watch. Within the case is a bell and spring-hammer, the latter connected with the fob-chain. The supposition is that the thief will suppose that the watch-chain is attached to a *bona fide* watch, and will accordingly pull the chain in order to obtain the prize; but instead of getting the watch, the watch gets him. The pull sounds the alarm bell, the owner of the watch grabs the rogue, and the policeman conducts him to limbo.

**INDIAN RELICS.**—Mr. Warren Clark, of Gosport, writes to the *Lockport Journal*, that the laborers on the canal enlargement, near his residence, a few days since, came upon a large deposit of human skeletons, numbering probably six hundred. They were all piled together, and though perfect when first exposed to the air, they soon crumbled after coming to the light. It is supposed that this unusual assemblage of human remains is due to the occurrence—perhaps centuries since—of a terrific Indian conflict, the dead of which were all interred in the pit now first opened to the white man's inspection.

**MISSIONARIES FOR ASIA.**—The following missionaries have taken passage in the ship *J. Montgomery*, to sail from Boston for Bombay: Rev. Messrs. S. R. Fairbank and wife, William Wood and wife, Charles Harding and wife, and S. C. Dean and wife.

Despatches have been received from London in regard to Central American affairs, and the negotiations are progressing favorably.



LECTURE-ROOM OF THE STATE GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL HALL, ALBANY, N. Y. SEE PAGE 203



## THE GIRL AND LAMB.

AFTER JACOB BECKER.  
THE rapid advancement toward perfection of wood engraving in this country, is among the marvels of our growth in the things that refine and educate our people. It must be recollected that but comparatively a few years ago illustrations to books were rare, and pictures in newspapers were things unknown. Now we successfully compete with the best examples across the water, and if we continue to improve, there seems to be a promise that in time we shall have no rivals. The engraving representing the "Girl and Lamb" was originally produced on the wood by W. J. Linton, an English engraver, who stands at the head of his profession, and who is not only remarkable for his skill and genius in art, but is celebrated for his great natural endowments, particularly as exhibited in the "Politician." For many years Mr. Linton headed a party of Chartists or Radicals, and made himself feared by the government; to such an extent was he watched, that he could not go abroad without being followed by the police. For the last few years, fortunately for the arts, Mr. Linton has returned to the peaceful pursuits of a legitimate profession, and the result is, that the world is charmed by the evidences of his matchless skill. The picture which is so finely illustrated is a great favorite with all who study its merits. Innocence in the person of the little girl is repeated in the lamb that runs by her side, and catches at the stray flowers she has gathered from the fields. No composition could be more happily conceived, and it has been executed with a care and fidelity quite unusual to modern pictures.

## THE LATE CORNELIUS BOGART, ESQ.

For many years past, Cor. Bogart, Esq., has been known as one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens. His recent death naturally recalls to mind some incidents in his history, and his virtues demand a more than passing notice. Mr. Bogart was born in the city of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1775. He was eight days old when the British ship of war Asia, commanded by Lord Nelson, fired into the city, one ball passing directly over the house of which he was an occupant. This house stood in Broadway below Cedar street. His father was one of the Vigilant Committee of the city, and a price was set upon his head by the British government. His grandfather was Dominie Johannes Ritzema, who preached in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church. He was the grand-nephew of Colonel Ritzema, a skillful and efficient officer,



CORNELIUS BOGART, ESQ., DECEASED.  
AMBROTTED BY BRADY.

who fought with us in the commencement of the revolution, and who distinguished himself at the storming of Quebec. The Revolution having fairly begun, the parents of the infant Cornelius left the city and took up their residence at Pompton plains, State of New Jersey. Although a child at the time, he remembered being in the American camp, saw General Washington as Commander-in-chief of the army, and frequently afterwards as President of United States. At a proper age he prepared himself for the practice of the law in the office of Peter Jay Monroe and C. J. Bogart, Esqrs., and was admitted to the bar in 1796, from which early period he performed the active duties of his profession almost up to the time of his death. He frequently stated that he was the opposing council in the first cause engaged in by Thomas Addis Emmett. Cornelius Bogart was for many years Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, and dispensed the large charities of the time-honored order. As executor of John Scudder he directed for the benefit of the widow and orphans the American Museum, which was by him located in its present position. As a politician he was originally a Federalist, and was a strong political and personal friend of Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton. Within the past year he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding. Mr. Bogart was one of those "old-time citizens" who had no ambition to shine in public life, steadfastly and faithfully performing the duties of his profession; it was alone in the circle of his friends and intimate acquaintances that he was truly known and fully appreciated, and in this circle he was honored and blessed. He died full of years and honor, and leaves a large circle of descendants, who can point to his example with pride, and joyously emulate his virtues. Thus pass away those who are connected with the early history of our great metropolis.

## JOHN E. GAVITT, ESQ.

MR. GAVITT, widely known to the banking community as one of the best engravers in the country, is one of those gentlemen who happily combine business with high scientific attainments. As Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he has come in contact with the intellectual minds of the country, and won, by his urbane manners and his scholarly attainments, a wide-spread and honorable fame. As ambassador to the savans of Europe, from the Association of which he is secretary, he had the pleasure of meeting Airy, Royal Astronomer of England; La Verrier, of France; Argelander, of Germany; Stranor, of Russia, and other equally famous victors in the world of science, and brought back from those master minds not only the sympathy but substantial contributions to the American association. Mr. Gavitt worthily represents a large number of eminent citizens of Albany who find time and have inclination to devote a portion of their time to science, and thus secure to themselves a wider and more noble field of enjoyment than if wholly absorbed in the material pursuits of life.

He thinks he will soon be able to make important improvements in steamboat engines.—Savannah News.

CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—A guest of the Owen's Hotel, Louisville, lately ascended in his sleep to the top of the house, whence he undertook to descend by the waterspout; losing his hold, he fell an unknown distance. Although seriously bruised, he is not in a dangerous condition. His name is P. Simmons. He is a native of New York.



JOHN E. GAVITT, ESQ., SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.  
AMBROTTED BY BRADY.

## FINE ARTS.



"GIRL AND LAMB."—FROM AN ENGRAVING AFTER JACOB BECKER.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—In that part of the city bounded by Broadway, Chambers, Greenwich, and Vesey streets, which is in area less than one-sixteenth of a square mile, there are thirty-seven edifices in the course of erection, designed for the accommodation of first-class mercantile houses. Of this number, ten cover two lots each—either side by side, or fronting on two streets. Estimating the cost of each single edifice at \$20,000, and of the double at \$35,000 each—we have the large sum of eight hundred and ninety thousand dollars in course of expenditure on one class of buildings in a single and really contracted quarter of the city. Besides, within the boundaries we have named, there are three stores being extensively altered, and just beyond the limits in Reade, Duane and Fulton streets, there are some half-a-dozen other large buildings of the same class, approaching completion.

A WIRE BALLOT BOX.—A ballot box, constructed of wire, has been at the Mayor's office, intended for presentation to the Common Council, for adoption in the ensuing general election, in opposition to the glass ballot box recently submitted. This box is fifteen inches long by nine inches wide and ten inches high. It is made of No. 12 network wire. The top is heavy double cross tin, with an aperture in the centre for the deposit of the ballot, and forms a lid to the box, with lock to fasten it down. The corners are bound with heavy tin similar to the lid, to give the whole requisite strength. This will bear a pressure on the top of five hundred pounds. It will be seen that the box is capable of being looked through, and precludes the possibility of "stuffing." The inventor has taken out a patent.

A COLORED GENIUS.—A young colored man named Ben, a slave of John T. Hammond, Esq., of Annapolis, Md., recently planned and built a small steamboat, and a few days since made a trial trip with six passengers, attaining a speed of seven miles an hour, and working admirably.



## CHESS.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**W. T. J. Augusta, Me.**—The glaring oversight referred to in your communication—published below—has been known to us for a long time, and is a familiar fact in chess circles. The opinion obtained generally that there must have been some move left out in the game as it stands recorded, since no type would have been guilty of so palpable a mistake.

**Speaking of blunders, a remarkable oversight on the part of two great players is revealed in the conclusion of the fifth and closing game between Staunton and Anderssen, at the chess tournament at London in 1851.** See Staunton's volume, "The Chess Tournament," page 120. Now, when at 24th move, white Q takes K P, black could have given mate with R to K B 8—a fact both parties overlooked. Again, at white's 25th move, Mr. Anderssen fails to see the peril of his king, and Mr. Staunton, still blind to his luck, surrenders his game when he had only to move correctly to win it. Furthermore, he afterwards published the game with notes without seeing all this, which is plain as the nose on his face. As this concerns a match game between players whose friends claim for each the championship of Europe, it is interesting.

**DEAR CHIEF EDITOR:** Your "explanation" is so hugely "magnanimous" that perhaps you must be acquitted. By the bye, concerning that "group of distinguished players," I hope (and hope in vain) some degree of expectation that your likeness occupies a prominent place, so that your "dear Nellie" (Impudence!) may at once be impressed with a view of the immaculate "we" of Leslie's chess column. (Your wish will be gratified in this respect.)

**How long before your problem prizes will be decided?** [In September.] Allow me to suggest that you make a slight omission in your plan. You forgot to insert a clause providing for enigmas. Fully believing that you will at once repair your neglect by an extra prize, I enter the following—Enigma No. 2. [This is so good that we will send you one of the prizes unless "Annie" or some other lady sends a better.]

**WHITE.** K at Q B 5; B at Q R 5 and K B 5; B at Q R 5; K at K 7 and K B 5; P at Q B 5, K B 5 and K B 5; B at Q; P at Q B 4, Q B 5, 5 and 6, and K K 5. White playing first, mates in four moves.

**Many thanks for causing me to become acquainted with "Shahliudis" (D. W. Fiske). He is trying to establish a chess club here; if he succeeds—and it looks promising—the club will challenge your second-class New York players. More anon.**

**P. B. (private).**—In my note to D. W. Fiske, I spoke of you as "our mutual friend, Nellie"—certainly perfectly proper since you call me "dear Nellie, my dear," &c. By the bye, allow "dear Nellie" to send her love to Mrs. P. Tell her I am as spunky a young lady as she is, and won't have any more grunting over my letters. I should be happy to "break a lance with you correspondentially or otherwise" to suit yourself. [We much prefer to break a lance with you personally.] Wouldn't some of your Club be willing to play a game with me by correspondence? [Certainly! all of them.] There must have been considerable deaths of chess items to induce you to publish my last note. [Most respectfully do we beg leave to differ.] If you would like it, give me a hint what would be most acceptable, and I will try and dress up something more worthy of insertion. How would a curious yet short anecdote, with a position in it, do? [We guarantee that most anything from your pen will "do."] With sincere assurances of my regard, allow me to subscribe myself

**A lady's P. S. is always the most interesting part of her letter, and yours is too good to be monopolized by one pair of eyes. So we print it, "private" and all. We have also answered by mail.**

**Our P. S.**—Your last letter is received, and reserved for future dissection. The diagram was well drawn, but the problem is capable of two solutions. The position is crowded and unnatural. It is far inferior to your second enigma, which has considerable merit. Remember Daniel Webster's favorite motto—*Nulla veritas in rebus*.

**TO THE CHIEF EDITOR.**—Dear Sir: I send a six-move problem for examination, and publication, if it "comes up" to your standard. I think it is without flaw. I compose quite a number of problems, "chess problems," as E. B. C. has it, but as I have no one to give me an opinion of them, can hardly tell whether they are good, bad or indifferent. They all seem obvious to me; rather guess some of them.

**Read in the "Portfolio" of August 2nd, "The Moral of Chess."** It is very good. I remain, &c., &c., J. A. F.

**P. S.**—Why is a rook, at the commencement of a game at chess, like the letter D? "To be continued."

**Your six-pounder will receive attention, and be solved, if possible. Better incubate a month over a single problem, than make twenty indifferent ones. We prefer compositions in less than six moves, unless the last possesses peculiar subtlety and beauty. Can't you send us the paper referred to? As for your conundrum, "we gube 'im up."**

**Where are the Loyds?** We have published all your problems, and want a fresh batch. Attention, both!

**My few weeks of rustication have so far been about equally divided between Fremont and chess, and if the great Pathfinder is as successful in mating the slave-power this Fall as I have been in my chess campaign in Syracuse, I and my countrymen will be happy men. The truth is that the players of the Saline city have little knowledge of the book analyses and consequently there are but one or two of the number I have encountered to whom I can not readily give the rook. Your correspondent Nellie, however, is nearer my strength. Efforts are now being made to organize a club here, which will of course result in bringing out and developing the chess talent of the city.**

**P. B. In this part of the country Fremont has a dead won game. We all play the Jones opening.**

**Our fair correspondent "Nellie" writes us privately that she would prefer a game with us, by correspondence, and elects the Muzio gambit opening, in lieu of odds. We cheerfully accept her proposition, and will conduct the game through the paper.**

GAME BY CORRESPONDENCE.  
MUZIO GAMBIT.

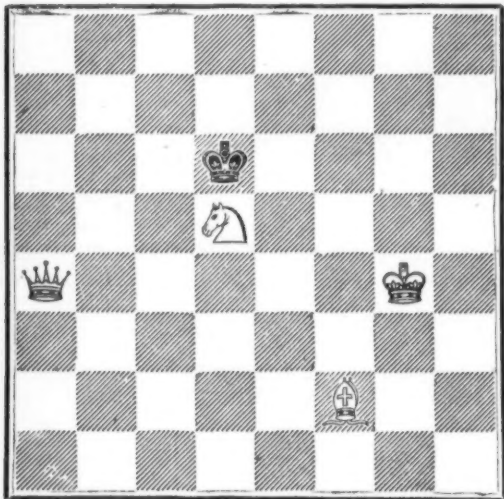
**WHITE.**  
Nellie.  
1 P to K 4  
2 P to K B 4  
3 K Kt to K B 3  
4 K B to Q B 4  
5 Castles

**BLACK.**  
Editor.  
1 P to K 4  
2 K P takes P  
3 P to K Kt 4  
4 P to K Kt 4  
5 Q to K 3

**Now "Dear Nellie":** It is your play, and we stipulate to take the Kt if you leave it on the next move. You may, therefore, send us your 6th and 7th moves. You did not say whether you preferred the attack or defence, and we give you the choice at this point. As you will have your hands full—"no favoritism in chess," you know—we graciously accord you permission to consult with Mr. Fiske, or any of our local players, to conduct you through the opening.

**PROBLEM XXXIX.**—By N. MARACHE.—White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



**GAME XXXIX.—SICILIAN OPENING.**—The third partie of the final match for the Championship of the New York Club, between Messrs. Ferrin and Marache.

**WHITE.** Mr. M. **BLACK.** Mr. P.  
1 P to K 4 P to K 4  
2 B to Q B 4 P to K 3  
3 P to Q 3 P to Q 3  
4 P to Q R 3 P to Q 4  
5 P takes P P takes P  
6 B to R 2 K Kt to B 3  
7 Q B to K B 4 K Kt to B 3  
8 Kt to K 2 B to Q 3  
9 Q Kt to B 3 Q to K 3  
10 Castles B takes B  
11 Kt takes B Q to Q 3

**There is nothing in this game that particularly demands annotation, and we should not give it place in our columns were it not that we have decided to publish all the games of this match, that our readers may have a fair and full opportunity of judging the strength of our leading New York players.**

ENIGMA BY WILLIAM PRINCE, FLUSHING.

**WHITE:** K at K Kt 5; R at Q 7; Kt at K 4; B at K B 3; Pawns at K B 4 and K R 5. **BLACK:** K at K R 2; Q at K R 2; R's at K R 5 and K B 7; B at K B 6; Kt at K 5; P at K Kt 2.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM XXXVIII.

**WHITE.**  
1 Q to Q 2  
2 Kt to Kt 5  
3 Q to K 2  
4 B mates.

**BLACK.**  
1 K takes B  
2 R takes Kt  
3 K moves

**The State Universalist Convention met at Albany, August 26.** Between three and four hundred delegates were present. It is the annual meeting to deliberate on matters of interest connected with the church.

## FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28th.

**TREASURY** has been quite an active stock market this week, but prices were irregular. Generally, however, there was considerable firmness evinced and less disposition on the part of the sellers for a fall to operate. The shorts have taken in considerable stock, but there were many who consider the present reaction in prices as only temporary, and who look for another fall in a few days. They base their opinion upon the expectation of a more stringent money market, arising from the usual fall contraction of bank loans, and upon the absence of parties from town who usually operate on the bulls' side. The bears do not appear disposed to sell short very freely, while there is an equal indifference on the part of the bulls to operate. There is yet too much uncertainty in regard to the future of the money market, and a general disposition to await the developments of the next three or four weeks. For the moment, the cessation of large specie shipments to Europe, and the considerable depletion of the Sub-Treasury which must take place during the coming sixty days are favorable features; but the foreign drain may revive at any moment, and before the shipments of the new Cotton become important, the loss of specie may render it necessary for the banks to seriously contract their loans. These considerations are now operating to check the movement in stocks, which would otherwise be much more active. In Western shares there has been considerable business doing, generally at firm prices. The financial week, besides opening with a good Bank statement, unexpectedly favorable in the line of specie, has been an easy one for demand loans, and is likely to show a considerable transfer of gold from the Sub-Treasury to the Banks. There is a better inquiry for strictly first class paper at the discount brokers, though the rates are unchanged, 8 @ 9 per cent; fair names 10 @ 12 per cent. These terms indicate 3/4 @ 1 per cent. higher interest than the currency of the previous week or ten days. The demand at Bank from regular dealers is not generally excessive, but in the case of some of the larger institutions, doing business mainly with the importers, the offering is ahead of their current income, which tends to throw a larger amount of this particular description of paper than usual, so early in the season, to the discount brokers. It is satisfactory to the general interests of the country, and some evidence of caution on the part of the regular trade, to know that the discount market owes its large offering for the moment mainly to excessive importations, of a speculative character, which have not been realized upon. Meanwhile, demand loans, on Wall-street, have assumed more ease in supply, and upon stock collaterals—the gross amount of which held among the brokers under hypothecation has heretofore been greatly misunderstood, as well as exaggerated—money is had at 7 per cent.

The Bank statement was generally received in the street as favorable, the loans having been contracted about \$1,200,000, while the specie reserve shows a small increase. The usual contraction of deposits at this season is going on, and the reduction of loans is the natural result. The interior Bank balances are being drawn down to some extent by the movement in produce, but the principal loss is in city deposits. The nominal reduction of deposits is \$1,886,000, but the real amount, allowing for the operations of the Clearing-House, is \$1,337,000. In the present state of things the Banks are governed more by their deposit line than by their specie. It is not probable that the specie line will vary much during the coming two or three weeks, the arrival nearly due from California and the disbursements of the Sub-Treasury counteracting the foreign shipments and the payments for duties, but the deposits will probably continue to fall until the Fall business increases, and induce a further contraction of loans. The loans are now over \$2,000,000 below the highest point. The comparison with the previous week is as follows:

	Loans & Dis.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Aug. 16.....	\$111,406,756	\$12,806,872	\$8,584,499	\$92,013,229
Aug. 23.....	110,188,095	12,914,782	8,588,413	90,127,228

Decrease... \$1,218,761  
Increase... \$108,000  
\$3,914

The receipts of tolls on the New York canals show a falling off this year so far, in comparison with the light tolls of last year, amounting to \$108,832; and in comparison with the receipts of 1848 a decrease of \$806,432. The tolls are less now than they have been during the past fifteen years.

## THE MARKETS.

**THURSDAY, AUGUST 28.—Coffee.**—The tendency of an auction sale of 5,000 bags Rio for Friday has checked to considerable extent the operations of the trade. Sales at 10 1/4 @ 11 1/4, and declining at 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4. The stock of Rio is \$1,487 bags.

**Cotton.**—The market rules uniform. For the limited business doing full prices are realized. We repeat our quotations:

**New York Cotton.**—Middling Uplands 13 1/4, do. Florida 13 1/4, do. Mobile 13 1/4, do. N. O. and Texas 13 1/4; Middling Fair Uplands 12 3/4, do. Florida 12 3/4, do. Mobile 12 3/4, do. N. O. and Texas 12 3/4; Fair Uplands 12 1/4, do. Florida 12 1/4, do. Mobile 12 1/4, do. N. O. and Texas 12 1/4. **Flour and Meal.**—The low grades of Western Canal Flour are again better, influenced by the favorable news from Europe and the moderate arrivals. The inquiry is confined to the home and Eastern trade, and is restricted by the poor assortment offering. The sales are at \$6 10 @ \$6 20 for common to good State, \$5 25 @ \$6 10 for extra State, \$6 20 @ \$6 40 for superior Indiana and Upper Lake, \$6 40 @ \$6 50 for good to extra Ohio, \$6 50 @ \$6 70 for fair to extra Ohio, \$7 @ \$7 10 for fair to very good extra Ohio, \$6 50 @ \$6 70 for St. Louis brands, and \$7 @ \$7 10 for extra Genesee. Canadian Flour is higher and in fair request, with little here; sales at \$6 30 @ \$7 10 for extra brands. Southern Flour has again advanced, with a brisk demand for the home trade; sales at \$7 @ \$7 10 for mixed to good standard brands; sales of Southern Red at \$1 55 @ \$1 56, do. White at \$1 55 @ \$1 56, fair White Canadian at \$1 55 @ \$1 56, fair Red Ohio at \$1 55, prime White Kentucky at \$1 55 @ \$1 56, inferior to fair Red Milwaukee Club at \$1 15 @ \$1 16, poor Chicago Spring at \$1 15 @ \$1 16. Rye is quiet at \$2 @ \$2 50. Oats are in fair demand and not plenty at \$4 @ \$4 50 for State, and \$4 @ \$4 50 for Western, and \$4 @ \$4 50 for Southern. Corn is in fair demand, particularly mixed; sales at 23 1/2 @ 24, etc. for inferior to choice Southern Yellow, 60 @ 70c; for Southern White, 60 @ 67c; for Western Mixed; included in the sales are 20,000 bush. Mixed for first half of November, at 70c. **Pork.**—The Pork market continues to favor the buyer. The arrivals are not large, but the trade purchases only to supply their daily wants, and the desire to sell is more apparent. The sales are at \$19 1/2 @ \$19 3/4 for Mess, and \$17 1/2 @ \$18 for Prime. Beef is in moderate demand, and is heavy—the supply of common largely in excess of the wants of the trade; sales at \$6 @ \$7 for Prime, \$5 @ \$6 for Country Mess, \$4 50 @ \$5 for Pickled Mess, Prime Mess and Beef Ham are inactive—the latter scarce. Cured Meats are very dull and heavy, at 8 1/2 @ 9c for Shoulders, and 9 1/2 @ 9c for Hams. Lard is very firm at the advance; the supply is limited; sales at 13 1/2 @ 14c. Butter is in good demand, and is firm at 14 @ 15c for good Ohio, and 17 @ 18c for State. Cheese is not plenty, and in good demand at 8 @ 9c.

**Wool.**—Wool continues steady, but is quiet; the sales are not important. **Rice.** continues dull and heavy. The stock is about 5,000 tons. Carolina. **Sugar.**—A fair business is doing; sales of Porto Rico at 4 @ 4 1/2c, the latter figure for a cargo on speculation; and Cuba at 5 @ 5 1/2c. Also Havana at 10 1/2c.

**Tobacco.**—Very little is doing. Prices are firm.

## A BRITISH VIEW OF NEW YORK.

**THE London Times** has sent a special correspondent to the United States, and here is his account of this city: "I would attempt to give a description of New York if in the limits of a letter it could be done with any success; but it would be as reasonable to attempt to describe London in the same space. Sinking all topographical details, dates, and history, therefore, a few of the more prominent characteristics of the place are all that can be at present noted. Those who fancy New York a mere busy provincial and commercial city—a sort of Liverpool—will be surprised to find it a great metropolis, unmistakably a capital, with many indications of immense wealth, and none of age, even of the age from which it dates. All is new, growing and changing, as if the city itself partook of the ever extending tendencies of the country. Every renovation is on a larger and grander scale than what it succeeds, whether it be a mansion, a hotel, or a store. What the last fire spared is being rapidly demolished and replaced by something more equal to the requirements of the time. The amount of building now in progress is enormous, and for the moment rather inconvenient. In some streets, particularly near the business end of the city, every third house appears to be pulled down, and in a few months even a native is surprised at the change. Brick is becoming marble with wonderful celerity; and the native marble, if well selected, is a beautiful building material; it is as white as that of the Italian quarries which supply the statuary, and which we use in our internal decorations, but have not the same common stone, except in the exceptional extravagance of the Marble Arch, and this is but a dingy affair. The smoke and fogs of London soon reduce everything to the hue of mud and brick, or the dull compromise between them attempted by stucco. But in the clear air and brilliant sun of New York the purest material can be used with the certainty that it will preserve its color. In the whole aspect of the city, as in the mode and manner of life, there is far more of what we should call "foreign" than of the specifically English. Except in language, religion and law—three important exceptions certainly—our cousins have parted company from us more widely than we are apt to suppose, or than is altogether pleasant to contemplate. The capital is much more like Paris, with a dash of Hamburg, than London; there is relatively a larger foreign population than in our metropolis, having much more political and social influence than with us, and the influence is distinctly marked. The style and habits of the most wealthy and populous city of the States are no doubt, very different to those of the mass of the country; but it must have been a strong combination of causes that could have changed the descendants of the sober and somewhat stern English Puritans, who deemed gaiety, color, music, and the theatre the prime snares of the Evil One, into a population with the characteristics of that of New York, delighting in outward decoration, ornament and gilding, which we think so peculiarly southern. The street fronts blaze with gold inscriptions and signs, and the interiors of shops are often fitted up in a style we should consider too gorgeous for business. The French café, which cannot exist in London, has taken root and flourished with a splendor scarcely equalled on the Boulevards of Paris. The countless omnibuses that make the grand thoroughfare of Broadway almost impassable, are light and gay in color, panelled with paintings of flowers and fruit, and subjects "from the French" that would possibly shock the eyes of Clapham; in their place we should have a scale of charges for burial in a Necropolis—perhaps a wholesome but not a cheerful reminder. The hotels are planned on a scale of size and fitted with a magnificence not yet attempted in London or Paris. Walking through their softly carpeted corridors, brilliantly lighted and resplendent with mirrors and gilding, it is difficult to believe you are not in a palace prepared for a fête. You rather wonder the music does not strike up from the ball room, you seem to be approaching through such passages. This, however, is the style only of the newest creations; others, on a similar scale as to size, are more sober in adornment—what we should call more business-like. Some American moralists begin to be alarmed at the increase of luxury in this direction, and denounce this seductive splendor as likely to destroy all domestic habits and associations. It is perhaps, an open question. We have had the same argument employed against the club system in London. The hotel life of America is very much the same thing, but including the ladies also. Whether the extension is an improvement for the people themselves I will not venture to decide. I only knew that to a stranger it appears a very agreeable feature.

"There are some things about the American metropolis which, though striking the eye less than its general lightness and love of ornament, from the shops of the region of traffic to the palatial mansions of the Fifth Avenue—the Faubourg St. Germain of the capital—are more deserving of praise and imitation. It is better supplied with water than any city in the world—an inestimable blessing in this climate; and the arrangement of the streets is so admirably simple it is impossible to lose your way after a little study of the plan, though the distances, it must be admitted, are perfectly Russian. The Broadway must be measured by miles. Luckily, omnibus rates are low, for by an inexplicable adherence to a mode of conveyance we have abandoned, the old heavy hackney coach, double-horsed and extortionate, still holds its place, and the light, handy cab of London is unknown. The private vehicles are mostly open and of the highest possible build, running on mere rings with threadlike spokes—the most fragile-looking things ever put together for locomotion. With their fast trotting horses, to which the youth of the city are much addicted, they fly along with perilous speed, quite in keeping with the national vivacious life—with something, too, of the equally national disregard of it. I shall have to notice many other points in the external aspects of the city hereafter; the subject is not easily exhausted, neither is it old. What is always changing requires periodically to be described anew."

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

AMONG the prominent members attending on the Scientific Congress are Dr. Gibbon, of North Carolina, Dr. Francis Leiber, of Charleston, South Carolina, Professors Hare, Redfield, Hitchcock, Agassiz, Bache, Henry Coffin, Gould, Peirce, Walcott Gibbs, Haldeman, Rogers, Hall, Lovering, Horsford, Dewey, Batchelder, Johnson, Mitchell, Alexander, Sir Wm. E. Logan, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of Canada, Dr. John La Conte; Miss Maria Mitchell, of Nantucket, the astronomer, and Miss Margaretta Morris. Invitations were extended, in the name of the Association, to Liebig, Humboldt, Airy, Argelander, Leverrier and others, but while the most friendly letters have been received from these gentlemen, unavoidable circumstances kept them from being present.

In spite of a heavy rain, at ten o'clock on Wednesday, the 20th of August, the Convention met in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol; the spacious room was filled, and a number of ladies added a charm by their presence. Professor James Hall called the meeting to order, and at his request the Rev. Dr. Sprague made an opening prayer. He expressed thanks for the privilege of scientific investigation, for the increased means of usefulness furnished to the human race by late discoveries in science, and for the revenue of praise ascending to the Author of all good through their means. He expressed thanks for the establishment of this Association, and for its past success, and implored new blessings upon it and fresh ones as the results of its present deliberations.

Professor Hall followed with an introductory address, in which he exhibited great modesty and distrust of his ability to fill the position to which he had been appointed. He alluded to the objects of the Association, which are the advancement, not the diffusion of Science, whence, of course, the public should not expect from the Convention any popular display, nor that any effort should be made on the part of members to present their contributions in popular language, or to divert their discussions of technical terms. He congratulated members upon the success of the Association since the time when in its embryo state it first met in this place. Eight years ago, in a room of this same building, the initiatory steps were taken for the formation of such a society. A year after, the same body of men, meeting again in the same place, agreed that such a fraternity was a necessity of Science, and out of their action the American Association for the Advancement of Science had its birth.

Following Prof. Hall's address, came a welcome from the Local Committee. This Committee consists of the following gentlemen: Chairman—G. Y. Lansing.

Secretaries—S. B. Woolworth, John E. Gavit, John Paterson. Gov. M. H. Clark, S. Van Rensselaer, Erastus Corning, Thos. W. Olcott, Gideon Hawley, Daniel D. Barnard, John N. Campbell, Wm. B. Sprague, I. N. Wyckoff, Ezra P. Prentice, Amasa J. Parker, Thurlow Weed, John V. L. Pruyn, B. P. Johnson, Ira Harris, Thomas Hun, Joel T. Headley, Amos Dean, James H. Armsby.

## JUDGE PARKER'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

**MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION:** As a member of the Local Committee, the agreeable duty has been devolved upon me of welcoming you, at this tenth Annual Meeting of the Association, to our State and city. We recur with pleasure to the fact that this is the second time we have been honored by your presence within the last five years; and we trust our city may be found so desirable a point for the sittings of the Association, with reference to its locality, its public institutions, the love of science, and the energetic devotion of many here to its interests, as to lead to its selection frequently hereafter as the place of meeting. We shall always stand ready to extend to all its members and to all who are attracted to its meetings, as we now do, a most cordial welcome.

The hopes of science in this country centre in this association. It embraces the most learned men not only of our own country but of the whole American continent. We are proud of the reputations of our men of science, already commanding the respect and admiration of the old world. Who is not proud of the reputations of Henry, Silliman, Hall, and Bache? Who does not rejoice that the love of science of the great Franklin is continued in his descendants? Who is not proud of Henry, Pierce, Mitchell, and Dana, and the many others who are by no means to be considered as forgotten on an occasion like this, because not specially named? Who does not rejoice that Agassiz, the great European naturalist, was attracted to make our country his residence, as well by the congeniality of his associates here as by the wide field afforded for scientific exploration?

We claim with pride our full share in the great scientific discoveries of the age. But we must never forget that Science has no country—that it is limited only by the Universe of God—that it is but the development of truth which pervades all the works of the Creator, revealed to its votaries in proportion to the merit with which it is pursued; rewarding with its attainment, not only those who seek for knowledge for the intrinsic pleasure its acquisition affords, but blessing, in some form, the whole human race, by its benign aid to the advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures. Science thus rewards all, by affording to some the highest mental enjoyment, and to others a vast increase of physical comforts.

In the spirit of this universality of Science and in the hope of promoting more extensively the objects of this Association, an effort was made to secure the attendance, at this meeting, of many of the learned men of Europe. A general printed circular was addressed to the European savans last winter, from the Association; but the invitations from the local committee were not sent till June, in consequence of the delay incident to the correspondence with ship-owners and agents on both sides of the Atlantic. The owners of ocean steamers and packet ships promptly and most generously responded to the request of the Local Committee. More than thirty-five passages across the Atlantic, both ways, were placed at our disposal. These free passages were tendered only to those most eminent in science. Such men could hardly be expected to leave their important positions and trusts on so short a notice. They all responded to our invitations most gratefully, and expressed an earnest desire to visit this country and to attend upon the present occasion. It was expected, indeed, until very recently, that several distinguished foreigners would honor us with their presence, but from various reasons they have been obliged reluctantly to decline. Liebig, for whose attendance Mr. Wadsworth had made so generous a provision, was compelled to decline the invitation on account of illness in his family. The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is at this time about being held, and doubtless prevents many of the learned men of England from attending here.

The Local Committee avail themselves of this occasion to express the great obligation they feel to the shipowners and mercantile marine of the country for the great liberality they have evinced in the manner before stated.

The Local Committee had thought it best to avail themselves of the presence of the Association to inaugurate two institutions: the State Geological Hall and the Dudley Observatory. They had hoped that the vast geological collection of the State, for which we are so much indebted to your President, Prof. Hall, would have been arranged and placed in the new building erected by the State for that purpose in time for the present meeting; but the abrupt adjournment of the Legislature without passing the supply bill, has prevented its completion, and delayed the arrangement of the specimens. Meantime large additions to these collections are being made by the curator, Col. Jewett, who is now in the field for that purpose.



## AMUSEMENTS.

## NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.  
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.  
RAVILA, Young Menagerie and Mlle. ROBERT.

## BOWERY THEATRE. LESSEE AND

MANAGER, MR. BROTHMAN.  
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.  
A FINE ENTERTAINMENT ALWAYS.  
Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Boxes, 25 cents; Pit and Gallery, 12½ cents; Private Boxes, \$5.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FOURTEENTH

STREET.—The public are respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will be opened, for a short season, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1886, upon which night will be produced Verdi's last and greatest opera, with MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE in the principal character.  
Director and Conductor, MAX MARITZKY.  
The best office, for secured seats, at the Academy, and at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, will open on Saturday, 26th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.  
Admission: One Dollar.  
Seats secured in advance: Fifty cents.  
Second tier: Fifty cents.  
Amphitheatre: Twenty-five cents.

## NEW BOOKS.

VOLUMES 1, 2 and 3 of FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL are now ready, at all News Dealers and Bookstores. Bound in Paper, One Dollar; in Green Muslin Extra, One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

COMPLETION OF VOLUME THREE.—FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL now ready, and may be had of all Bookstores and News Dealers. Bound in Paper, One Dollar; in Green Muslin Extra, One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

COMPLETION OF VOLUME ONE. L. S. BALLOU, 16 Spruce street, N. Y., 2nd floor, will bind FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER in Maroon muslin, gilt, and gilt edges, at \$1 per volume. Also, FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL, in green muslin, gilt, at 50 cents; do, gilt edges, 75 cents per volume.

CLOTH CASES FOR BINDING FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER can be obtained at the Publication Office, 12 & 14 Spruce street, N. Y., and at all News Dealers, price 75 cents.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade sale rooms, No. 15 Park row.  
THE REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE will be commenced on TUESDAY, September 8th, at 8 o'clock A. M. Consignments of Books, Stereotype Plates, Stationery, Bookbinders' Materials, &c., solicited. The Catalogue will be put to press early in July.

FRANK LESLIE'S NEWSPAPER AND FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL, are supplied to dealers by the Agents,  
ROSS, JONES, & TOWNSEY, 105 Nassau street, N. Y., and 25 Clark street, Chicago.

FREMONT, FILLMORE, and BUCHANAN. Just published, Life-size portraits of these distinguished Americans. Prices each: plain, \$1; tinted, \$1.75; colored, with dark ground, \$2. The usual price to the Trade.

THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.—A New candidate for public favor has just started with the above title, which from its success seems destined to create quite a furore in the great world of light reading. Thrilling Novels, THE SLAVE'S PROPHECY: OR, BLANCHES REVENGE, by the author of "Norma Danton," "Berenice," &c., etc., is now publishing in its columns. There are also other stories of rare excellence, jokes, comicities and numerous illustrations, such as were never before given in papers furnished at the low price of Four Cents.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.—Mr. Geo. W. Curtis's oration on "The Duty of the American Scholar to Politics and the Times." 50c.  
The History of the Slavery Question from 1787 to the Present Day. 25c.  
Parks Godwin's Political Essays. 10c.  
Olmsted's Journey in the Seaboard Slave States. 1.25.  
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.  
DIX, EDWARDS & CO., 321 Broadway, New York.

## NAPOLEON AS LOVER AND HUSBAND.

Now Ready.  
THE CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND EMERSON JOSEPHINE, including Letters from the time of their Marriage until the Death of Josephine, and also several Private Letters from the Emperor to his brother Joseph, and other important personages. With numerous illustrations and notes. By JOHN C. C. ARBUTT, Author of the History of Napoleon. 4th pp., 12mo. Price \$1.25.  
Just Published.  
THE HUMOROUS POETRY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, FROM CHAUCER TO BAKER. Narratives, Satires, Epigrams, Burlesques, Parodies, Travesties, Epitaphs, Translations. With Notes, explanatory and biographical. By J. PARTON. 1 vol., 12mo., 689 pp. Price \$1.50.  
MASON BROTHERS, Publishers, 105 and 116 Duane street, New York.

## JUST PUBLISHED, A NEW EDITION OF

that practical medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; OR, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESISTANCE. It is a beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the physical results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper use of every stage of every stage of the form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents, and sent everywhere without extra charge. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triseman, from Dr. BARROW, 157 Prince street, (few blocks west of Broadway), New York. Consultations as usual from 11 A. M. till 2, and from 4 till 5 in the evening.

## A NEW COOPER—SARATOGA;

A Romance of American Boy Life. One volume, 12mo., muslin, Price \$1.25.  
American Novelists have of late confined themselves mainly to sketches of social and domestic life. They have aimed to produce miniatures and cabinet pieces rather than historical pictures. The author of SARATOGA has chosen a larger canvas, and has wrought with a bolder hand. By placing the scene of his story on what was then the verge of civilization, and portraying characters trained in all vicissitudes of border life, he has constructed a narrative full of startling incident and thrilling adventure without violating the probabilities of history. The bold, cautious woodsman, Sandy Brigham, the watchful, taciturn Indian, Catfoot, and the wily, revengeful half-breed, Joe, will compare favorably with the best delineations in the "Leatherstocking Tales" of the great American Novelist. Since Cooper put forth his earlier and better novels, no American author has written a work of this class possessing merits equal to this Tale of Life on the Border.  
The title of this book gives us to know at once the nature of its contents. It abounds in incident of an exciting character.  
W. F. FETTERIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New York.  
For sale by all Booksellers through the country.  
Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

## HARPER'S NEW CATALOGUE.—A NEW

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF HARPER & BROTHERS' PUBLICATIONS is now ready for distribution, and may be obtained gratuitously on application to the Publishers personally, or by letter inclosing six cents in postage stamps.  
The attention of gentlemen, in towns or country, desiring to form libraries or enrich their literary collections, is respectfully invited to this Catalogue, which will be found to comprise a large proportion of the standard and most esteemed works of English Literature—comprehending more than two thousand volumes—which are offered in most instances at less than one-half the cost of similar productions in England.  
To Librarians and others connected with Colleges, Schools, &c., who may not have access to a reliable guide in forming a true estimate of literary productions, it is believed the present Catalogue will prove especially valuable as a manual of reference.  
To prevent disappointment, it is suggested that, whenever books cannot be obtained through any bookseller or local agent, application should be made direct to the Publishers, who will be promptly attended to.  
HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin square, New York.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. THE GREATEST PUBLICATION OF THE AGE. The last number of this remarkable newspaper, lavishly illustrated, gives all the latest news of the day, combined with a perfect deluge of original Engravings, by the most famous artists.

FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL OF ROMANCE, GENERAL LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART, now ready, for September.

CONTENTS.  
MARGARET: OR, THE DISCARDED QUEEN. Sister of the Fort Burns. Illustrated. Wall Street Scheme. Wreck of the Crescent City, illustrated. A Tale of Two Cities. The Steam Leg. Port of Laila, Fern, illustrated. LAILA: OR, THE STAR OF MISERABLE. Old Enigma, Hamburg, illustrated. New Exchange, Hamburg, illustrated. Railway Telegraph. Fight with a Panther Cat, illustrated. Bridal Masturbation. Port of Arlas, Havana, where Crittenden and his fifty Americans were killed, illustrated. Entrance to the Port of Havana, illustrated. Extraordinary Water-pipe—Fight with a Panther Cat—Romance in Real Life—Lord Howth's Rat—Ague, &c. Chess—Family Pastime. Watch and Clock Making, illustrated. Facsimile. Hunting the Elephant, illustrated. Price 15¢ cents, or \$3 per year. Publication Office, 12 & 14 Spruce street, New York.

Now Volumes now Ready.

## NOVELLO'S LIBRARY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE.

Vol. 1.  
BERLIOZ' TREATISE ON MODERN INSTRUMENTATION AND ORCHESTRATION, containing an exact table of the compass; a sketch of the mechanism, and study of the quality of tone (timbre) and expressive character of various instruments; together with a large number of examples in score, from the productions of the greatest Masters, and from some unpublished works of the Author. Super-royal octavo, bound in whole cloth, price \$5.  
Vol. 2.  
DR. CROCHY'S ELEMENTS OF MUSICAL COMPOSITION, with the Musical Examples properly combined with the text. Examples revised by THOMAS PICKERING. (Former price \$5.25.) In paper wrappers, \$1.15. By mail, \$1.20.  
Volumes of this series already issued.  
Vol. 1. Cherubini's Counterpoint and Fugue. \$1.65.  
Vol. 2. Dr. Marx's General Musical Instruction. \$1.65.  
Vol. 3. Fests on Choir and Chorus Singing. 38.  
Vol. 4. Mozart's Singschul Thor's Bass School. 31.  
Vol. 5. Catechism of Harmony. 22.  
Vol. 6. Albrechtsberger's Collected Writings on Thor's Bass, Harmony and Composition for self-instruction. Vol. 1. Harmony and Thor's Bass, price 85c. Vols. 2 and 3. Guide to Composition, 8c. each. Three volumes bound in one complete, cloth boards, \$2.65.  
J. A. NOVELLO, Sacred Music Store, 359 Broadway, New York, and 69 Dean street, Soho square, and 24 Poultry, London.

## THE ONLY RELIABLE MEDIUM OF

FASHION. THE GAZETTE OF FASHION AND BEAU MONDE for September, No. 3, Vol. 6, contains a splendid colored plate, double the size of any fashion plate published in this country or Europe; also the following beautiful engravings:  
1 Engraving of Morning robe.  
2 Engraving of chemise.  
3 Engraving of pattern of ribbon.  
4 Engraving of Chemise's costume.  
5 Engraving of Youth's costume.  
6 Engraving of Patterns for Anti-macassar.  
7 Engraving of full dress.  
8 Engraving of Child's costume.  
9 Engraving of Child's chemise.  
10 Engraving of Infant's basket.  
11 Engraving of French cap.  
12 Engraving of Head dress.  
13 Engraving of Bonnet.  
14 Engraving of Full dress figure.  
15 Engraving of Child's over dress.  
16 Engraving of Chemise's costume.  
17 Engraving of Vase in Potichomanie.  
18 Engraving of Bread cloth.  
19 Engraving of Table cover.  
20 Engraving of Flowers.  
Pattern of the Rialto Mantilla.  
Pattern for a Bolster Cushion in braid.  
Pattern for a Cap.  
Pattern for a Handkerchief.  
Pattern for a Collar.  
Four patterns for Embroidery.  
Amongst our literary articles will be found Our Monthly Review of Fashion and the Industrial Art—Fashion and the Beau Monde—Music and the Drama—Paternal Duty—Critics—Romance—Suspense—Silence—Humility, Faith and Works—Flowers—Devotion—Story of the Abyssinian Jarra or Slave—My New Palette Boy—Aston Mornington—The Devoted Lover—Family Matters—The Frogdial's return—The Kyes, etc., etc., and a variety of other miscellaneous matter.  
This is the only recognized work on Fashion published in this country. Terms: 50 cents single copies, or \$3 per annum. Ladies subscribing by the year will save Sixty Cents on each subscription. The January number commences a new volume.  
One copy of the Gazette, one year, one copy of the New York Journal, and one copy of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, one year, \$5.  
FRANK LESLIE, 12 & 14 Spruce street, New York.

## FIFTIETH THOUSAND OF THE

PEOPLE'S FAVORITE MEMOIR.  
UPHAM'S ILLUSTRATED LIFE OF FREMONT!  
FIFTIETH THOUSAND OF THE Authorized Memoir now ready.  
THE AUTHENTIC LIFE, EXPLORATIONS, AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF  
JOHN CHARLES FREMONT!  
BY CHARLES W. UPHAM.

Formerly Member of Congress, and one of the writers in Sparks's American Biography.  
In one handsome volume, with accurate Portrait, and Thirteen Fine Illustrations, drawn from Scenes taken in Daguerrotype by Col. Fremont, while on his great Expeditions.  
The subscribers, in offering to the American people the above carefully prepared work, would state that Mr. Uplham's Memoir of the "Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, the man who has opened to America the gates of her Pacific Empire," was undertaken with the assent and concurrence of the distinguished subject of the memoir, and that many original documents appear in the book not heretofore available to other biographers.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS IS UNANIMOUS IN ITS OPINION AS TO THE SUPERIOR MERITS OF UPHAM'S MEMOIR.  
"No one who reads this simple but thrilling story will doubt that Col. Fremont is entitled to the place which he may be called. We predict for the volume an immense sale, and a corresponding influence. It is well illustrated with scenes from the journals of the Explorer."  
The New York Times says:  
"The Life of Col. Fremont, published by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, enriched with a fine portrait on steel, and numerous wood engravings, is emphatically a book for the time. Political circumstances have placed Col. Fremont among the 'observed of all observers,' and this volume gives a very interesting account of his public services and personal adventures. It is very free from that exaggeration of details, that hyperbole of praise, which is too often a defect in modern biography. The writer evidently used a practiced pen, and those who desire to know 'the whole course of life' of a gallant and adventurous man, will read this memoir with satisfaction. It has an interest beyond the present excitement, on account of its literary merit."

The Boston Chronicle says:  
"This volume before us will be the work of Charles Wentworth Uplham, an elegant and forcible writer, and had he exclusively cultivated letters, he would have had a place in the literature of our language inferior to that of no American, living or dead. Mr. Uplham's book is not like its place in the list of biographies that are destined to endure. Those who would know the history of the American Republic candidate for the Presidency, and that, too, without any of those exaggerations which are so apt to disgrace the biographies of eminent men, must read it. Mr. Uplham's volume, which is a full, fair, and scholar-like account of the deeds of a man who has already won for himself a high place in the list of American heroes, and who seems destined to take the most prominent part in the work of political reform so loudly demanded by a large majority of the people of the North."

The New York Mirror says:  
"This is a life worth living, worth writing, and worth reading. It is full of events, full of romance, full of results. John Charles Fremont has written his name on the everlasting hills, 'rock ribbed and ancient as the sun.' He has unrolled to the knowledge of the present and future generations the magnificent geography of a virgin continent, and turned the golden streams of unknown Sierra into all the channels of the commercial world. He is the hero of a more glorious epic than Homer ever sung, and has braved more deadly dangers than the victor of a hundred battles."

The National Aegis says:  
"The volume before us is not more opportune in its appearance than attractive in its contents. The life of Col. Fremont is at present public property, and the public should be well satisfied that so elegant a writer and able a thinker as Hon. C. W. Uplham has assumed the charge of preparing it for its owner's use."  
The Sunday News says:  
"To obtain a correct and appreciative view of the life, character, and public services of Fremont, the reader has only to supply himself with a copy of Uplham's Life of Fremont, published by Ticknor & Fields. The man, the explorer, the enterprising and sagacious genius, the Senator and Statesman, are there correctly portrayed. Send your orders to  
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers No. 125 Washington street, Boston."

## FINE ARTS.

## GOUPI &amp; CO.,

PRINT PUBLISHERS & ARTISTS' COLORMEN.  
285 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
Engravings, Oil Paintings, Artists' Materials, Frames, &c. 17-19

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## FOR A PURGE take Ayer's Pills.

FOR A COLD take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.  
FOR COSTIVENESS take Ayer's Pills.  
FOR A COUGH take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.  
FOR INDIGESTION take Ayer's Pills.  
FOR HOARSENESS take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.  
FOR GOUT take Ayer's Pills.  
FOR BRONCHITIS take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.  
FOR RHEUMATISM take Ayer's Pills.  
FOR INFLUENZA take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.  
FOR DROPSY take Ayer's Pills.  
FOR HEADACHE take Ayer's Pills.  
FOR CONSUMPTION take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.  
FOR A POUL STOMACH take Ayer's Pills.  
FOR LUNG COMPLAINT take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.  
FOR LIVER COMPLAINT take Ayer's Pills.  
All Druggists sell them everywhere.

## TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED

Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 29 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## SALERATUS.—Those who want perfectly

wholesome Saleratus, will inquire for that manufactured by the undersigned, which cannot be excelled in strength and purity, as we guarantee to be free from any trace of deleterious matter. For sale to the trade by JOHN DWIGHT & CO., No. 11 Old Slip.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Their searching and

curative properties render them in valuable to those who suffer from Liver and Stomach Complaints. Any case of Dyspepsia will readily yield to their wonderful influence. Sold at the manufacturers, No. 59 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 34 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 50c., and \$1 per box.

## THE ONLY SNUFF WORTH A SNUFF

IN DUNNO'S CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF. FOR SORE EYES, BRUISES, PAIN IN THE HEAD, AND THE WORST FORMS OF CATARRH. Sent by mail, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, in stamps or specie, from the Depot of the Proprietor and Manufacturer, J. DUNNO, Albany, N. Y.

## THE HAIR. To prevent its being bald, and

to keep it glossy and soft, use Bogie's Electric Hair Dye. It will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, Bogie's Balm of Cytherea is unrivalled. For shaving use Bogie's Aniline. These articles are warranted the best in the world. Sold by the proprietor, W. BOGIE, Boston, and Agents throughout the world.

## HOPE is not lost while LYON lives:

His pills and powder to mortals gives  
A happiness unknown in times before,  
As they killed no insect in the yore.  
LYON'S PILLS AND POWDER—the only hopes to eradicate all pests. Beware of counterfeits. Depot 424 Broadway.

## DR. LEVETT'S New and Improved Atmos-

pheric pressure plates for Artificial Teeth give the greatest satisfaction, and are very highly extolled by all those that wear them. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine every real improvement of the day. No. 13 Waverly Place, near Broadway. Established 1855.

## WIGS AND ALL ARTICLES OF HUMAN

HAIR, at BARKER'S great Wig and Hair Repository 459 Broadway, sole office for the sale of his celebrated Hair Dye, warranted not to stain the skin nor hurt the hair. Orders through Express attended to with punctuality and in a satisfactory manner. Please cut this out.

## JONES' SUPERIOR FLAVORING EX-

TRACTS OF VANILLA, ROSE, Lemon, Peach, Bitter Almond, Celery, Ginger, &c., &c., for flavoring custards, cakes, ices, jellies, blanc mange, ice-cream, &c. These Extracts have justly obtained a wide-spread celebrity for the identity and purity of their flavors. Jones' Extract of Cochineal, for giving a bright and beautiful color to fancy dishes, is a desideratum long sought for. Ladies of discernment and taste use these articles in preference to all others. Price of each 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by  
JOHN JONES, Druggist, 723 Houston street, New York.

## TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER

APERIENT. In all cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, heart-burn and costiveness, it has invariably proved a medicine of great utility.  
TARRANT'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF TURKEY RHUBARB.  
In cases of indigestion, and various ills to which that complaint gives rise, it is an invaluable remedy, being at once palatable, safe and efficacious.  
TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBER'S AND COCAIBA has become very popular. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by  
JOHN A. TARRANT, Druggist, No. 274 Greenwich street, corner of Warren street, New York.

THORN'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COCAIBA AND SASSAPARILLA has acquired the most famous in almost every part of Europe, and has been examined, approved of, and sanctioned by the faculty of medicine, and recommended by the most eminent of the profession. Prepared by J. B. THORN, Chemist, London, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by J. A. TARRANT, sole agent for the United States, 274 Greenwich street, New York.

## AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS (SUGAR

COATED) are made to Cleanse the Blood and Cure the Sick. For the Cure of Headache, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, &c., &c., Dr. J. C. AYER, Sr. I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache anybody can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing. Yours, with great respect, Dr. W. PEARL, Clerk of Bowdoin College.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, For the Rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.  
Prepared by Dr. JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by A. B. D. SANDS, and HOBBS, CLARK & CO., New York, and all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

## STATE OF NEW YORK.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1886.—TO THE SHERIFF OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK:—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Governor in the place of Myron H. Clark;  
A Lieutenant-Governor in the place of Henry J. Raymond;  
A Canal Commissioner in the place of Cornelius Gardiner;  
An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick;  
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals in the place of Benjamin F. Harwood, deceased;  
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.  
Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice President of the United States;  
A Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City and County of New York.  
Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of the said City and County.  
Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of the said City and County, and the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings.  
Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New York.  
Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of New York.  
Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New York.  
City and County officers also to be elected:  
A Mayor in the place of Fernando Wood;  
Two Governors of the Almshouse in the places of Isaac Bell, Jr., and Simon Draper;  
Also, Sixteen Members of Assembly for said City and County;  
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.  
Yours respectfully,  
E. G. STANTON, Jr., Dep., Secretary of State.  
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1886.  
The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.  
SHERIFF OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.  
All the public newspapers in the country will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. 6, title 5, article 2, part 1, page 10.

## THE SLAVE'S PRO-

PHET; OR, BLANCHES REVENGE, with numerous good and interesting Tales, now publishing in the ILLUSTRATED LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Price Four Cents.

## MARGARET; OR,

THE DISCARDED QUEEN; a Tale of Scottish History, by G. W. M. REYNOLDS, splendidly illustrated, is now appearing in FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL. Send six three cent stamps and get a specimen copy.

## BUCHANAN AND

BRECKENRIDGE. Candidates for President and Vice President, ambrotyped from life by Brady, are now published in the LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Price Four Cents. Publication Office, 13 Frankfort street, New York.

## THE WALL STREET

SCHEMER; OR, THE IRON HEART; founded on incidents of actual occurrence, by MATTHEW MAHER, Esq., splendidly illustrated, is now publishing in FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL. Send six three cent stamps and get a specimen copy.

## FRANK LESLIE'S

NEW YORK JOURNAL for September, now ready at all Bookstores and News Dealers. Price 15¢ cents. Send six three cent stamps and get a specimen copy.

## FILLMORE AND

DONELSON, Candidates for President and Vice President, ambrotyped from life by Brady, are published in the LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Price Four Cents. Publication Office, 13 Frankfort street, New York.

## THE SLAVE'S PRO-

PHET; OR, BLANCHES REVENGE, with numerous good and interesting Tales, now publishing in the ILLUSTRATED LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Price Four Cents.

## MARGARET; OR,

THE DISCARDED QUEEN; a Tale of Scottish History, by G. W. M. REYNOLDS. Splendidly illustrated, is now appearing in FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL. Send six three cent stamps and get a specimen copy.

## BUCHANAN AND

BRECKENRIDGE. Candidates for President and Vice President, ambrotyped from life by Brady, are now published in the LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Price Four Cents. Publication Office, 13 Frankfort street, New York.

## THE WALL STREET

SCHEMER; OR, THE IRON HEART; founded on incidents of actual occurrence, by MATTHEW MAHER, Esq., splendidly illustrated, is now publishing in FRANK LESLIE'S NEW YORK JOURNAL. Price 15¢ cents. Send six three cent stamps and get a specimen copy.

## FRANK LESLIE'S

NEW YORK JOURNAL. Volumes 1, 2 and 3 are now reprinted, and can be had at all news depots and bookstores. Price \$1; or, in muslin, \$1.50.

## FREMONT AND

DAYTON, candidates for President and Vice President, ambrotyped from life by Brady, are now published in the LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Price Four Cents. Publication Office, 13 Frankfort street, New York.

## FRANK LESLIE'S

NEW YORK JOURNAL. Volumes 1, 2 and 3 are now reprinted, and can be had at all news depots and bookstores. Price \$1; or, in muslin, \$1.50.

## FREMONT AND

DAYTON, candidates for President and Vice President, ambrotyped from life by Brady, are now published in the LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Price Four Cents. Publication Office, 13 Frankfort street, New York.

## FRANK LESLIE'S

NEW YORK JOURNAL. Volumes 1, 2 and 3 are now reprinted, and can be had at all news depots and bookstores. Price \$1; or, in muslin, \$1.50.

## FREMONT AND

DAYTON, candidates for President and Vice President, ambrotyped from life by Brady, are now published in the LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Price Four Cents. Publication Office, 13 Frankfort street, New York.

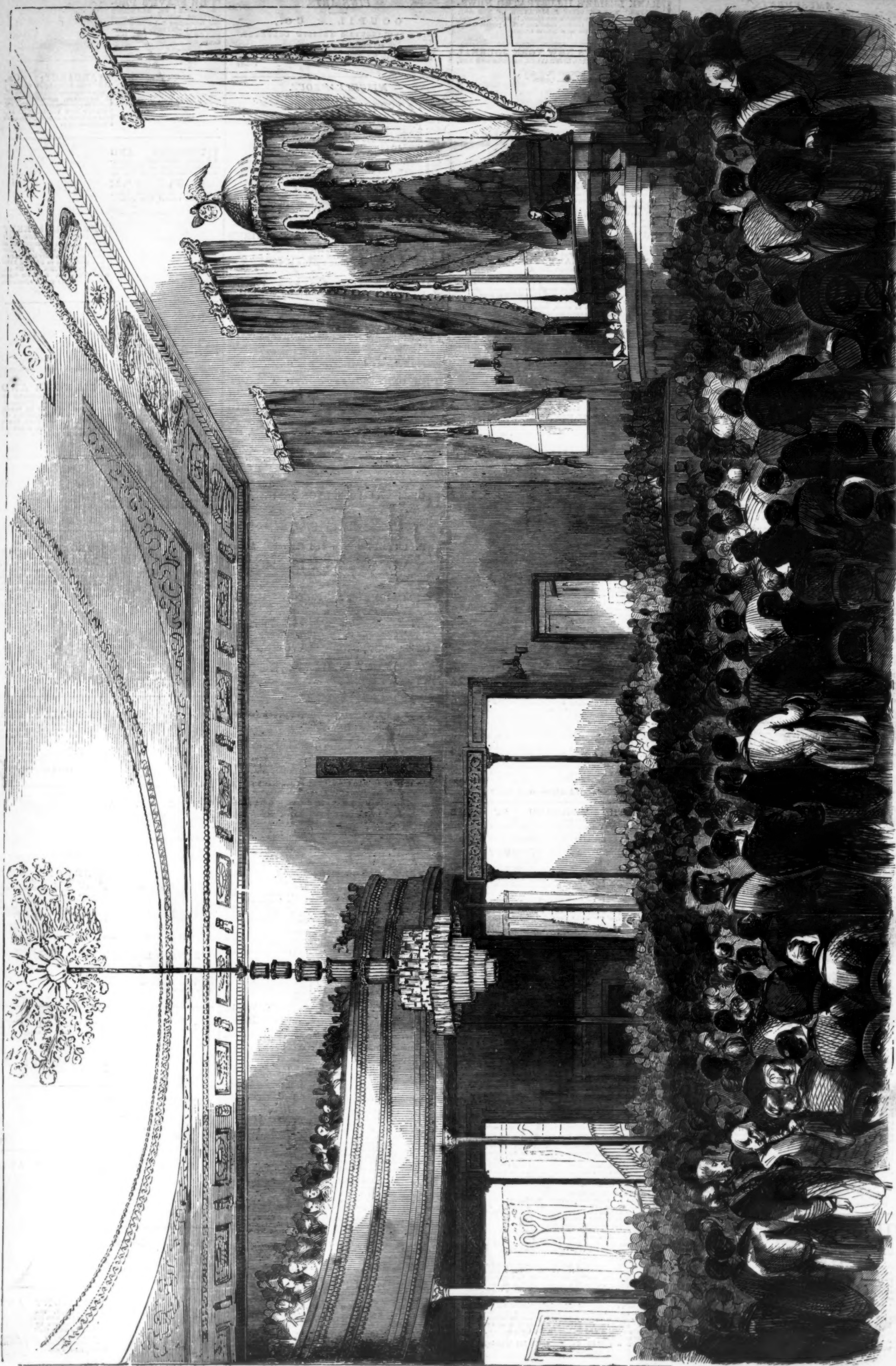
## FRANK LESLIE'S

NEW YORK JOURNAL. Volumes 1, 2 and 3 are now reprinted, and can be had at all news depots and bookstores. Price \$1; or, in muslin, \$1.50.

## FREMONT AND

DAYTON, candidates for President and Vice President, ambrotyped from life by Brady, are now published in the LEDGER OF ROMANCE. Price Four Cents. Publication Office, 13 Frankfort street, New York.





AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, ANNIVERSARY MEETING, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, STATE CAPITOL, CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y.